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WASHINGTON.

The House Apportionment Bill Passed in the Senate with Slight Amendment.

House Bill Introduced for the Recognition of Cuban Belligerent Rights.

The Final Adjournment Resolution Referred to the Ways and Means Committee in the House.

Bill Introduced for the Construction of Ten New War Vessels.

Supreme Court Decision Relative to Evidence of Amnesty and Pardon in the Court of Claims.

Additional Names Mentioned in Connection with the Next Vice Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVELY TIME IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The morning hour in the Senate was unusually lively to-day. Mr. Trumbull denounced the violation of the agreement on the part of the Senate to take a vote on the Apportionment bill on Saturday, and the passage between himself and the Vice President was of a very pointed character. Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that the *Globe* report of Friday's debate on the adjournment resolution was very uncorrect, and produced a letter from the publishers saying that the cries of Mr. Conkling during the debate, and the demand of Mr. Hamlin, that "Old Hundred" should be sung were suppressed by request. Mr. Sumner then supplied the omissions as part of his speech, and as such they will stand recorded.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Senate finally passed the Apportionment bill in the same shape as it came from the House, excepting an amendment to make apportionment in States lately in rebellion accord with the provisions of the reconstruction amendments and the Federal law regulating the elections of Congressmen. The Senate bill, which was in the nature of a substitute, was voted down, and the question then came directly upon the House bill and other amendments. Pomeroy, of Kansas, endeavored to have the section preventing rotten borough States stricken out, but without success.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

In the House, Mr. Dawes presented the Senate resolution for adjournment in May, though he did not appear to care very much what its fate was. Messrs. Butler, Bingham, and Maynard favored the Senate proposition and Messrs. Farnsworth, Banks, Brooks, Kerr, and Cox opposed it. By a yea and nay vote, it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, by 129 to 77.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War has sent a statement to General Coburn, Chairman of the Military Committee, showing that there are 384 military prisoners in public prisons, or prisons attached to posts, and that the cost to the Government to maintain them is at the rate of $75,000 annually. Investigations have shown that many of these persons are under the absolute control of petty officers, and are often treated with cruelty. General Coburn expects to make a strong argument for his Military Prison bill from a humanitarian standpoint, based on the facts and figures thus furnished.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Elections has decided to report in favor of Abbott's, of North Carolina, claim to a seat. This is the result of most persistent lobbying on the part of Abbott. The latter has taken an open part on the floor of both Houses, in an attempt to control legislation on the Amnesty bill, in such a way as would promote his personal ends. His claim is not based upon receiving a majority vote, but he holds that as Vance, his competitor, was not eligible, he (Abbott) should be regarded as elected, even though he received a minority of the votes. The House, after a report from its Committee and a full debate, has decided in opposition to the validity of this position in the case of Smith of Kentucky, against John Young Brown.

Mr. Bank's bill for the construction of 10 new war vessels is nearly the same as Harper's bill last Monday, except that it appropriates in addition to the three millions, the proceeds of sales of old vessels, guns, and materials.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The movement from various quarters in favor of Henry Wilson for Vice President is assuming considerable strength. The same is true in regard to the use of the name of Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Convention.

[To the Associated Press.]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS APPLY FOR RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A number of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago having petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the value of stamps on tobacco packages destroyed by the great fire, the Commissioner decides that he has no warrant of law to grant the relief asked. Congress only can give the relief.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed Storekeepers: S. S. Burney, Wisconsin; J. R. McCullough, C. C. Bell, and S. V. Parrent, Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—H. L. Tillotson, Nevado, Mo.; Sylvanus Miller, Mount Vernon, Ind.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion against what is known as the Drake Amendment which, in effect, prohibits the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon on the part of suitors, but allows the opposite party to refer to such amnesty and pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving the pardon and amnesty the recipient protested against the imputation of previous disloyalty contained in the official document. The Court adverted to the proclamation of Lincoln of 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on condition of taking the oath, &c., with the restoration of property, excepting in slaves. The Court asserts the full power of the President as to granting pardon and amnesty, the acceptance of which cannot, it says, be rendered of no effect by legislation of Congress. In this case the Court of Claims rendered judgment for claimant, and an appeal is taken to this Court, and it is directed to dismiss the appeal if it be found that judgment must be affirmed, because of the pardon granted to intestate. On claimants this cannot be done without allowing that the Legislature may prescribe rules of decision to the Judicial Department of the Government in the cases pending before it. It is said that Congress has inadvertently passed the limit which separates the legislative from the judicial power, and it is of vital importance that these powers be kept separate. Congress has already provided that the Supreme Court shall have the jurisdiction of judgments of the Court of Claims on appeal, and it cannot prescribe a rule, in conformity with which the Court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision in accordance with settled law must be adverse to the Government and favorable to the suitor. The motion to dismiss is denied, and the judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. Justices Miller and Bradley dissent on the ground that there was one interest in the former owner of property under the captured and abandoned property act when the property had been sold and proceeds paid into the Treasury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved raised by the amendment in the question.

Kentucky vs. the Secretary of the Treasury. This is an application for a *mandamus*, made by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claims of the State. A rule to the Secretary to show cause why the writ should not issue was now ordered.

In a case of appeal from the Circuit Court of Alabama, the question arose as to when the war began, and when it terminated. The Court, for the purposes of this case, assume the proclamation of the blockade to be the commencement of the war; and take the proclamation of the President, April 2, 1866, declaring the war terminated in certain States, including Alabama, as the termination of the war as to that State.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL,

as it passed the Senate, fixes the number of members of the House of Representatives at 283.

COTTON CASE.

In the Court of Claims, to-day, Judge Knott delivered the opinion of the Court, denying a motion of the United States for a new trial in the case of John Silvey, involving about $27,000 worth of cotton seized at Atlanta, Ga. The motion was made under the statute enacted a year ago, authorizing the Government, within two years after the decision of the case, to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong, or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important as giving the construction of the Court to the statute in regard to diligence required on the part of the Government, and kindred questions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring dissented.

THE LEATHER INTEREST.

In the House, the Ways and Means Committee heard the leather and tanning men to-day. G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, argued in favor of a reduction of the duty on leather, and the removal of that on hides. Foreign raw hides are now taken to Canada, where, owing to cheaper labor and tanning material, they are tanned and exported for our own trade. At present the Canadians have an advantage of 11 per cent over us. John B. Alley was opposed to the reduction on leather, and presented the protest of three leather-dealers of Boston, who believed they expressed the sentiments of the leather-tanning trade generally.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

A SLIGHT OMISSION.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the omission from the *Globe* of Hamlin's suggestion, on Friday, that before voting for Sumner's equal rights amendment the Senate should sing "Old Hundred." He said that the omission, which was made at the request of Hamlin, rendered his own subsequent remarks unintelligible.

SAN FRANCISCO BILL.

Mr. COLE called up the bill leasing a portion of the Presidio Reservation to San Francisco for a public park. Mr. Casserly wished to examine the bill. It went over.

CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

The morning hour was consumed in a discussion on the resolution for the arrest of Gist and Camp, who refused to testify before the Ku-Klux Committee of South Carolina.

POSTPONED.

The Amnesty bill was in order, but was postponed till to-morrow, with the understanding that no vote will be taken.

CARONDELET VS. THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported, without amendment, the bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the Carondelet vs. United States.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAIR—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for cotton seized by agents of the United States after June 30, 1865.

By Mr. HOWE—Allowing homestead settlers, and heirs of homestead settlers, burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan until Jan. 1, 1873, to rebuild on and occupy their homestead lands.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment bill came up.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) resumed his remarks. He preferred the Senate substitute to the House bill. He said the House bill would do injustice to at least fifteen States, and favored the large States at the expense of the small.

The question was on the first amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing that the House shall consist of the present number—243—instead of 283, as proposed in the House bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend, so as to make the number 292. Lost—Yeas, 17; nays, 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS again argued that the House bill would violate the constitutional requirement, that there shall be equality of representation, and expressed the opinion that exact justice would be nearest approximated by reverting to the rule which was followed up to 1841, of disregarding fractions altogether.

The other amendments reported by the Committee were rejected, except the last, which was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 25. The section provides that, should any State, after the passage of the act, deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the Fourteenth Amendment, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the number of its Representatives shall be proportionately reduced.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits the admission of any new State until it has a sufficient population to entitle it to one representative. Lost—24 to 32.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend so as to give Vermont and New Hampshire three members each. Lost—48 to 9.

Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made by the Committee concurred in—34 to 19.

The bill passed, all Senators voting aye except Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton (Md.), Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Patterson, Saulsbury, and Vickers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced admitting pine timber and lumber free for building ten sloops-of-war; repealing the stamp tax on syrups and prepared vegetables.

By Mr. BUTLER, granting women suffrage.

By Mr. HALDEMAN, for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa.

By Mr. SLOSS, a land grant to a railroad from Decatur, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Mississippi, for a renewal of the land grant to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.

By Mr. SHELDON, for arming the whole militia force of the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON—For refunding to distillers sums paid for Tice Meters; also to utilize burned timber on public lands in the State of Wisconsin.

By Mr. PARKER—To allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories.

By Mr. CONGER—to complete the survey of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation at Port Huron, Mich.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—For the sale of an island in the Saginaw River.

By Mr. ORR—To grant the right of way to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company.

By Mr. CONGDON—For the improvement of San Francisco harbor.

By Mr. HARPER, of Utah—To grant right of way to Southern Utah Railroad Company.

By Mr. BECK—To allow half the custom duties to be paid in legal-tenders.

By Mr. VOORHEES—Placing printing type and material on the free list.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Dakota)—For the organization of a new Territory out of the northern portion of Dakota.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. HUBBARD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee in Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety and feasibility of procuring for the United States the title to Independence Hall and Square, in Philadelphia.

The resolution was adopted.

CUBA.

A bill for the recognition of the state of war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba, declaring both parties entitled to belligerent rights, including the right of each to carry respective flags in the waters of the United States, was introduced by Mr. VOORHEES, who moved a suspension of the rules for the passage of the bill. After debate, the bill was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. GETZ asked leave to offer a resolution for an investigation into the authority by which Seneca sandstone had been used in the foundation of the new State Department building, contrary to the order of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NEGLEY objected.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. BURDETT offered a resolution instructing Committee on Manufactures to inquire whether materials for steamship building can be supplied by the United States, and as to the difference in prices between domestic and foreign materials. Adopted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAWES called up the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. He wanted an expression of the will of the House on the subject so that it should be understood in good time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wished the resolution to be referred to one of the leading Committees, and let that Committee be responsible for its report. It appeared to him as plan as day that the adoption of this resolution meant no revision of the tariff at this session; no revision of taxation. It meant that the House should do the bidding of certain gentlemen, and pass some of the Appropriation bills so that they might run their Department, and let members go home with their fingers in their mouths, and their mouths in the dust.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was not ready to see the limit of the session fixed for the 29th of May. He favored the reference of the resolution either to the Committee of Ways and Means, or the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) reminded the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Dawes) that the Committee would not be prepared to report a bill for the revision of the tariff and Internal Revenue before next April. He thought therefore that the adoption of the resolution at this time was equivalent to saying that the Government would continue to collect from the people a hundred millions a year beyond its necessities. Other important subjects which Congress should pass upon before adjournment were the resumption of specie payment and the relations of the United States with Spain and England.

Mr. DAWES did not admit that the Committee of Ways and Means would not be ready to report a bill to reduce taxation before April next. He thought it might be done much sooner.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) favored the adoption of the resolution, believing that a short session would be beneficial to the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN argued against the adoption of the resolution, and suggested a substitute for it, declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until after a revision of the tariff, a reduction of internal revenue, and a reform of Civil Service abuses.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr. Holman to include also the establishment of the civil rights of all men.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no objection to that, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had had four years, with all the power of Congress in his hands to secure these rights, and if he had not done so it was his own fault. He favored reference to a responsible Committee.

Mr. COX said that this was a party movement, and they all knew it. It was to carry the Presidential election.

Mr. BUTLER. Then it is very clear that we ought to pass it. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX thought he would smoke the gentleman (Mr. Butler) out. He did not think that members of Congress should imitate other officials of the Government and go philandering all over the country, instead of staying at Washington and attending to their business.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued in support of the resolution, taking ground that the legislation of the county had been confided to the Republican majority and that that party would take the responsibility of an adjournment.

Mr. MAYNARD supported the resolution and showed that several Democrats had already voted for an earlier adjournment.

After further discussion the resolution was, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—yeas, 129; nays 77. The Democrats all voted for the reference of the resolution.

MR. GETZ' INQUIRY.

Mr. GETZ offered his resolution of inquiry as to the use of Seneca sandstone in the new building for the State Department, and it was agreed to, there being only 5 negative votes.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. PRICE the Educational bill was made the special order for next Fridays and the following Tuesday the vote is to be taken.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return to the House the bill passed last week making pensions to commence from date of discharge or death of a soldier. In connection with it he sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, stating that the bill would involve an expenditure of $30,500,000; and he said that at least one-fourth of that sum would find its way into the pockets of thieves, sharks and vagabonds, in the shape of claim agents.

After opposition by Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, and after considerable discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Proposed Concession on the Subject of Eminent Domain.

A New Bill to Provide for the Collection of Delinquent Taxes.

Present Condition of the Fees and Salaries Bill in the House.

Cook County Opposition to the Municipal Annexation Bill.

A Good Illustration of the Committee of the Whole Farce in House.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—In the House, at least, there is a certainty that an Eminent Domain bill will be passed. Judge Nelson has prepared a substitute for the Senate bill in which, retaining the machinery of his own bill, he simply declares that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation, and leaves it to the Supreme Court to decide, as it finally must, what that compensation may consist of. This is acceptable to all who support his bill, and if those on the other side will agree to this compromise thus tendered them this proposed bill can go through with an emergency clause in it. This is not so much of a real concession as it may appear, however, for the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the question of assessing benefits, tends strongly to show that that body is in favor of paying a man the full value of land when taken, of deducting at best any special benefits his property may specially receive which add to its intrinsic value, and not those it shares in common with property in the immediate neighborhood. But, however this may be, it is to be hoped that Nelson's substitute will pass. Many who have been in favor of benefits have agreed to this, and it is hoped that all will.

BROWN'S RESOLUTION.

In order that no injustice may be done, Mr. Brown, of Massac, and his motives may not be misinterpreted, it should be stated that he is not and has not been, a Federal office-holder.

COOK COUNTY POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate had up to-day the bill to cut down the pay of the Cook County Police Commissioners, but it was postponed, since the House was thin, and one member at least would have voted against it, since he is tired of that general legislation which is specially limited to Cook County.

COLLECTION BILL ABANDONED.

It has been decided to drop Senate bill No. 303, for the collection of revenue in cities, and sale of land for delinquent taxes; and introduce and pass an entirely new one. In consideration of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, there will be no difficulty in getting it through the Senate at once, and not much in putting it through the House. The old bill was bad enough as introduced, and when the amendments sent down from Chicago were stuck on to it, it became much worse. The bill now preparing in the Auditor's office is an attempt to meet the difficulty, without running counter to the provisions of city charters, by which Collectors go out of office, and receive, or turn over, their books at different times. They vary so that, probably, no specific date will be mentioned, but Collectors be required to turn over their books when Common Councils may direct.

THE SENATE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Hawes, and not of Mr. Haines, as it was incorrectly printed, the Senate Eminent Domain bill was made the special order for an early day, and will be discussed all over again. Judging from the pathetic letters received here from Chicago, there is a remarkable misapprehension of the nature and effect of an Eminent Domain bill. Last week Chicago members were bedevilled with communications urging them to vote against Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, since, if passed, it would stop all paving, etc., in Chicago, unless it was done by a general tax. Nothing more absurd. Eminent Domain is one thing, and the taxing power another thing, under the present Constitution. To take a man's land is one thing; to specially tax him for paving a street is another thing. So, if Nelson's bill had passed, Chicago would have stood just where she did before, so far as street improvements are concerned. She cannot make them now by special assessment, since no power has been granted to do so, under the Constitution of 1870. This General Assembly might pass a dozen bills denying that benefits shall form part of the compensation, where land is taken, and yet it might immediately after pass a law granting municipalities the right to make local improvements by special assessments, and the two would harmonize perfectly were Nelson's bill to pass; cities would be precluded from taking part of a man's land for a street, and paying him for it by the rise in value of the remainder, and that is all. Were the Senate Eminent Domain bill to pass, which admits of assessing benefits, further legislation would be needed in order to enable Chicago to pave streets by special assessment. Under the Constitution of 1848, these special assessments were sustained under the power of Eminent Domain. Now they depend on the taxing power. There is a General Incorporation bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now in the House. If it becomes a law, and if Chicago chooses to take advantage of its provisions, and become incorporated under it, then she can make, or try to make, local improvements by special assessments.

If that bill does not pass, or, having passed, the city declines taking advantage of it, then there will be no special assessments in Chicago. No bill has yet been introduced the sole object of which is to vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment or special taxation of contiguous property. If the people who want special assessments had understood their business they would have presented such a bill a year ago. The power of Eminent Domain can be exercised for three practically distinct purposes:

First, for lands for railroad uses.

Second, for roads and drainage.

Third, for opening and widening streets, and other city requirements.

This division is not strictly accurate, but is reasonably so. It is to the assessing special benefits by railroads that there is the greatest opposition, and quite naturally. In the first place, there is a prejudice against railroads. In the second place, it must be admitted that the rule which has been pursued by railroads in assessing benefits, has no foundation in reason. The value of a man's farm consists in the quantity it produces, and his nearness to a market. If a railroad is cut through his land, his crops are diminished by the amount which would have been raised on the land thus taken. If a station is established within a reasonable distance and nearer than any existing one, so that he does not have to haul his grain so far as he did before, then he has a certain compensation. But it may, and often does happen, that a man who does not live much nearer to the station, is not assessed at all, and yet has more gain from the road. But the railroad rule is, that they will not pay a man for his land, because it has become worth more per acre. In reality his taxes are increased, and, the production of his farm being diminished, he has less money to pay them with. There are cases where a man's land is taken and a station is established on the new road, ten miles from his farm. But there is one on an old road, three miles from him. Where is his gain?

There is much less opposition to assessing benefits in opening roads. It is the old system, begun when land was worth $1 an acre, and which many want to continue now, when it is worth $100. A bill has already passed on this subject, providing for a jury, and modifying the old practice in that, where land is taken, the owner is assessed only the special benefits, and not those which are shared in common with adjoining lands. Very possibly, a majority of the House would say that benefits should be assessed for opening roads.

When it comes to cities, the country members do not care a fig, except that some would rather vote against, than for, what city members demand, and the vote would be closer on this than the road question.

Probably, if the railroads were out of the way, the Senate Eminent Domain bill would have a much easier time of it. It would probably be easier to just put in the words of the Constitution "just compensation" and let the Supreme Court decide, as it finally must, what they mean. But it must be remembered that Eminent Domain has nothing to do with paving streets, building sewers, putting up gas lamps, or laying water-pipes.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

It is very likely that the only effective way to get out of the scrape into which the Legislature has involved itself, so far as the collection of taxes is concerned, is to pass the Senate Revenue bill, with an emergency clause attached. This can be done in the Senate, but it is doubtful whether the House will consent to take the same action. So many are opposed to the deduction of debts from credit that they will not vote for any emergency bill with any such provision in it. If they take this serious and grave responsibility, they have stopped the collection of all taxes in Illinois.

THE FEES AND SALARY BILL

will be taken up to-morrow morning. A point has been raised on one of the provisions of this bill which may be deserving of consideration. The Constitution requires the proceedings and practice in Courts to be uniform. By this bill, the fees in Cook County are required to be paid in advance. In the other counties of the State, they are not. This is a lack of uniformity. In Cook County a fixed sum is to be paid in full of all fees. In the other counties the old system is continued—another lack of uniformity.

COOK COUNTY LOBBYISTS.

A large delegation is down here from Cook County, representing Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, &c., and embracing among its members H. N. Hibbard and John McCaffrey. They are opposed to the bill for the annexation of territory to cities, now pending in the House, and are doing what they can to avoid being swallowed up by Chicago.

IN THE HOUSE.

There were about fifty members in the House this morning who went through the usual disreputable performance of considering and acting on important measures. These people, who protest against dispensing with the Committee of the Whole, because bills would be passed in ignorance of their contents, sat to-day and saw amendments to important bills adopted without the slightest knowledge of what the amendments or bills were, and then they went into Committee of the Whole on the revenue bill, and by votes of half a dozen to three voted on important provisions. This whole business is becoming a farce, and the sooner it is ended the better.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.

The Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bangs, Bishop, Daggett, Donahue, Dore, Flagg, Hampton, Hunter, Jewett, Kerr, Langley, Lansing, McNulta, Nicholson, Reddick, Richardson, Voris, Williams, Woodard. But one Cook County Senator present.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back House bill 248, relating to garnishment, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill 370, relating to the freedom of all persons in selecting an occupation or profession, which was laid on the table for printing.

Mr. WILKINSON, from the Committee on County and Township Organization, reported back Senate bill 360, giving County Boards control of county convicts, and to establish workhouses,—which was ordered to a third reading.

CONVEYANCES.

Senate bill 98, for an act concerning conveyances, was read a third time.

Mr. EPLER objected to the bill, as a dangerous innovation upon the present mode of conveyances. Section 10, practically repealed the Homestead law.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said, that as several members of the Judiciary Committee were not satisfied with the bill, and as the Senate was thin, it had better go back to that Committee, and closed by a motion to that effect.

Mr. BOYD was decidedly of the opinion that the bill was a dangerous innovation. If titles were litigated, not one in six made in the few years past would stand. He opposed the reference for the reason that the Committee would not change the bill.

A motion to refer to the Judiciary, and to make it a special order failed, and the bill was referred to Messrs. Washburn, Underwood, and Edsall.

SALARY OF STATE OFFICERS.

Senate bill 307, relating to the salary of State officers, was read a third time. Considerable discussion arose as to whether or not the repealing clause affected the salary of the present Lieutenant Governor, which resulted in sending the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMPENSATION OF COLLECTORS.

Senate bill 376, relating to the election and compensation of Assessors and Collectors in cities and villages in certain counties under township organization, was read a third time, and laid over.

THE CHICAGO POLICE COMMISSIONER'S BILL

was read a third time.

Mr. WASHBURN said he had voted for the time for special legislation, when expressed as in this bill, "Counties over two hundred thousand inhabitants," etc. And as one vote would defeat the bill this morning, it was informally passed over.

COPYING OF RECORDS.

Mr. Alexander's bill to provide for the copying of old and damaged records was read and referred.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

A number of House bills were read a first time and referred. Among them Greenebaum's.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Met at 3 o'clock and rested under a call of the House for 30 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senate bill 376, the special order, was referred to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Special Committee, reported back Senate bill 99, relating to conveyances, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

The House resolutions regarding the Mobile & Ohio Railroad was concurred in.

A resolution by Mr. EPLER, regarding the payment of pensions by Postmasters, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROAD RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WEBB offered resolutions instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives to take measures to have a road constructed from the Ohio River to Columbus, in order to complete the connection between the Illinois Central and Mobile & Ohio Railroads, and thanking Senator Logan for what he had done to secure that object.

They were adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Manufactures reported back the Senate bill in regard to dams, millers, etc., with amendments, which were adopted.

The Committee on Corporations reported back the bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profits, with an amendment providing that if the corporation is insolvent at the time of assignment the assigner shall be responsible.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading, although there was no quorum present.

The same Committee reported back several bills, asking to be discharged of their consideration. Among them was the one sent down by the Street Paving Contractors, of Chicago, which was sent to Municipal Corporations.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill supplementary to the liquor law, declaring that it should not be so construed as to interfere with the manufacture of native wine, ale or beer.

Mr. MORRILL represents a great wine-making interest in Illinois.

CORPORATION BILL.

Mr. BRAYTON called attention to the ordering of the Corporation bill to a third reading, stating he had an amendment.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated he also had an amendment, and the bill was accordingly sent to the Committee of the Whole.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Senate bills were read the second time.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, about fifty members present.

A large number of sections relating to the duties of Collectors were adopted.

Mr. CLARK (La Salle), moved to strike out the provision allowing the County revenue to be collected in National Bank notes, since they were not a legal tender.

The motion was not agreed to.

The section making personal property liable for taxes on real estate was not stricken out. Yeas, 17; nays, 20.

The section declaring that real estate shall not be liable for taxes on personal property was stricken out. Yeas, 21; nays, 19.

The Committee rose.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. SPRINGER said Nelson had prepared a compromise measure for the Senate Eminent Domain bill, and he hoped the subject would be made the order for an early day.

Mr. NELSON said he recognized the necessity for a bill, and being disposed to yield to a certain extent, he had drawn an amendment which he hoped would meet the general approval, and which left the question as to what just compensation could be made to the Supreme Court.

The subject was made the special order for Thursday afternoon. This amendment has the emergency clause.

ELECTION OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Mr BROWN (Massac) introduced a bill for the election of County Surveyors.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, taking up the sections relative to the sale of property. The bill was so amended as to require the County Collector to apply for judgment at the June term of the County Court. Two weeks are allowed to obtain judgment in.

Mr. PHILLIPS said it was evident that the bill could not pass, and so he moved that the Committee rise and report the bill back and recommend it be indefinitely postponed. He wanted the Senate bill.

Mr. SHORT opposed the motion, which was lost.

The last section was reached, which provides that a person making a false statement of his property shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and to determine it the Assessor shall complain to the Grand Jury.

Mr. LANDRUM moved to strike it out.

Mr. PHELPS defended it as being a far better means of securing correct returns than the system of oaths.

The Committee rose before the section, or those passed over, had been finished, and got leave to sit again on Thursday morning.

LIEN BILL.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the bill to give contractors, sub-contractors, and laborers a lien on railroads for work done, were adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate bill to secure an equality of assessment in school districts was also ordered to a third reading.

BILL DEFEATED.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to enable women to be elected to school offices—ayes, 41; noes, 31.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 29.—The Senate had 22 members to-night. It passed a resolution for 500 copies of the Governor's Message in English, German, Norwegian, Holland, and Bohemian, and made the resolution for a recess the special order for next Friday.

The Assembly did not meet till 8 o'clock. About two thirds of the members were present.

The Calumet County contested seat was made the special order for next Tuesday.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to conserve the property of habitual drunkards, and to provide for the maintenance of separate schools for colored children.

In the Senate bills were introduced to allow such corporations as wish to pay taxes on bonds issued by them; also, to pay Clerks and Judges of Elections $4 for their services at all elections.

A resolution was presented requesting the Joint Committee on Redistricting the State to present such bill as will be full and just in its operations, which as nearly as possible will give to each political party a proportionate representation in the lower house of the Congress of the United States to which its popular vote entitles it. The resolution was ordered printed.

FOREIGN.

Count de Chambord Issues a Manifesto to the French People.

He Reasserts His Claim to the Crown of France.

Total Destruction of a Town in Asiatic Russia by Earthquake.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle, which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the best hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist when I am the legitimate King."

The Committee of Patrons of the movement for raising subscriptions to pay the German indemnity have to-day announced their preference for a national loan of four milliards of francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A London letter to the *Tribune* says that the appointment by the Government of Frank Scudamore, formerly Second Secretary of the Post Office, as Director General of the Telegraph, means a return to governmental censorship of private correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The English journals are apprehensive as to the character and amount of the American demands before the Geneva Conference. This uneasiness is reflected on 'Change, where it has a depressing influence on American securities.

The Colorado, from New York, has arrived out.

An arrival at Liverpool brings a report that the ship Almora, of St. John, N. B., was destroyed by fire at sea, and it is reported that all on board perished.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the total destruction, yesterday, by an earthquake, of Schamachi, a town of Asiatic Russia, Trans-Caucasia. From the few details received of this terrible disaster, it is learned that the shocks were very protracted, and that many lives, the number not stated, were lost.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.—The British expedition under General Bourchier, which is operating against the Looshas, on the northeastern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter on Friday last, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss, having four men killed, and a few wounded. General Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A special despatch from Mexico says that the revolutionists were defeated, Jan. 27, in a fight between the towns of Camargo and Mier, and the revolutionary leader, Peva, was killed and his body hung on a tree. Cortina says he is threatened with a revolutionary attack, but he is confident he can successfully resist the insurgents.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The capital and provinces are now quiet. The only immediate change in the Ministry will probably be the withdrawal of Senor Gamindes.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Roberts was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia on New Year's Day.

ILLINOIS.

A Determined Suicide—Twelve Below—Murder Cases in the Morgan County Circuit Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 29.—A man giving his name as Powers, and who said he was from Clarksville, Mo., arrived at the town of Manchester, Scott County, on the line of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on Saturday morning last. He came afoot after he reached that place. Through the day he manifested signs that he was not in his right mind. In the evening he went to the railroad depot, and was standing on the platform thereof, when a freight train approached from the north. When the train, which was moving at a high rate of speed, was about to pass the depot, Powers leaped upon the track, and threw himself lengthwise thereon. An instant thereafter the train struck the would-be suicide, and killed him instantly. His body was dragged a considerable distance before the train could be stopped.

This forenoon, at Jacksonville, the mercury stood 12 degrees below zero, decidedly the coldest day of the season.

To-morrow, in the Circuit Court of Morgan County, now in session here, the trial of criminal cases will begin. There are five persons to be tried for murder, viz.: John Buchin, charged with shooting his own son; Paul Buchin, in this county; George DeWitt, indicted in Brown County for the murder of a cousin, and brought here for trial on a change of venue; Henry E. Henzlee, indicted for killing his own wife last November, near Minier, in Tazewell County, and brought here by a change of venue, and Wesley Jones and James F. Carpenter, charged with killing Richard Beatty, near Waverly, in this County, at night, mistaking him for a desperado named McClure, who had threatened to burn Carpenter's barn, and whom Jones and Carpenter believed was approaching the barn to execute the threat at the time the fatal shot was fired.

German Opposition to the New Temperance Law at Quincy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 29.—A number of Germans met at the Court House to-night, to give expression to their opposition to the new Temperance law and to organize for its repeal. After some strong speeches in German, resolutions condemning the legislature were adopted, and a committee of 24 appointed to further the objects of the opposition. Among the committee are the names of several prominent German citizens, some of whom are known to favor the law. The movement, it is hoped, will prove abortive, as four-fifths of our people endorse the law, and are anxious for its faithful enforcement.

The report published in a St. Louis paper that the small-pox was alarmingly prevalent here is wholly untrue, not a single case has yet been reported.

UTAH.

The Mormon Legislature and Governor Wood's Veto—Unparliamentary Language Concerning the Territorial Executive.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 29.—In the Council, to-day, the reading of the Governor's veto on the admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. Members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt. Geo. Q. Cannon, the Apostle, said that the ignorance of the message was only equalled by its impudence. "If he had a boy 12 years old, who could not write a better document, he would cuff his ears."

A motion was finally made and carried that the veto should not be specified upon the minutes.

Mormon papers are exceedingly bitter on the veto. The *News* says the federal officers go as far in their antagonism and offensiveness as there is likely to be safety to their personal interests.

The Council appointed a Committee to act with the House Committee to prepare a joint resolution submitting to the people the matter of convening, consenting to draft a State Constitution, and elect delegates to petition Congress for admission.

It is said that the United States Attorney will move to-morrow to admit all prisoners held under process of United States Court to bail.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Japanese Embassy About to Start for the East—Business in San Francisco Seriously Affected by the Railroad Blockade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Japanese Embassy will start East on a special train on Wednesday morning. They will remain a day or two at Sacramento, visit the silver mines of Virginia City, Nevada, then Salt Lake, leaving there for Omaha as soon as the Union Pacific is declared open.

Governor Iles states that his speech, delivered at the banquet last week was written wholly by him, without assistance from anybody, American or Japanese.

The blockade of the Union Pacific is seriously affecting the business of San Francisco.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The barometer will probably continue to rise Tuesday, from New England to Florida, with cold northwest winds diminishing in force. Rising barometer, with clearing weather and northwest winds, will prevail on the Lakes. Northerly winds will veer to the east, with increasing cloudy weather on the Gulf coast. Brisk northwest winds will prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast.

The Indian Territorial Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Thomas Lemoine, of this city, who has spent several weeks in the Indian Territory, has just returned, and reports the feeling in regard to the adoption of the Territorial policy gaining ground, but there is still an intense hostility to it, and great anxiety is manifested as to Congressional results on the subject. In the Creek Nation, the advocacy of such a measure would be dangerous to the life of the advocate. Among the Choctaws, the policy is gradually growing. Among the Cherokees, it is still more favorable. He says it is simply a question of time with all the tribes, as to its ultimate success. But little else is talked of there now, and the sending of rival delegates to Congress is a source of much comment, and occasions, at times, a local trouble.

LOUISIANA.

Opening of the Congressional Investigation at New Orleans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The Congressional Investigating Committee commenced its session to-day, in the Custom House Building. There was a struggle between the adverse interests relative to the location of the Committee's quarters. Many tenders were made, but the rooms at the Custom House seemed best adapted to the purpose. Its selection has apparently nothing to do with the policy of the committee or probable result of their investigations.

The first witness called was J. Henri Burch, the most prominent colored adherents of the Carter faction. Burch is rather an exquisite looking mulatto, very bright, and often spoken of as the successor of the deceased Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the leadership of the colored race in Louisiana. Burch gave a general account of the doings in the Legislature since January. First, according to his account, Carter had at the outset a clean quorum, but they were reduced to a minority by his members being picked off by the enemy. He did not hesitate to swear that the renegades were bought with money by Warmouth, and said he would be able to produce more precise evidence to-morrow.

The Committee is greatly besieged by citizens and politicians, anxious to impress their views upon the members, or give them a clue to the testimony. Warmoth addressed them last evening, presenting his argument of the questions between him and the Custom House party. The Committee are confident that they will uncover enough corruption in each party to suit the utmost demands of the other party. They hope to finish their labors in about ten days.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, who, with Mr. Archer, of Mary, constitutes the Democratic minority of the Committee, did not arrive until this afternoon. The three Republican members are Scofield, Chairman; McCrary, of Iowa; and Smith, of New York.

WISCONSIN.

Cold Weather—Railroad Blockade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—The weather here was very cold this morning, the mercury being twenty degrees below zero. Some three inches of snow fell on Saturday night and Sunday morning, which drifted considerably in our roads, and blocked the Baraboo & Portage Railroads, so that trains have not been able to get through.

Pennsylvania Mining News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Scranton (Pa.) special says that the Delaware & Lackawanna Road has reduced the wages of its laborers from $1.50 to $1.25 per day.

David Barry was killed by a locomotive at a crossing at Kingston, near Scranton, on Saturday afternoon.

Over two hundred thousand tons of coal are at Honesdale ready for summer shipment.

The last mine at Bellevue has suspended work.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A little 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. Grissam, near Shawneetown, Ill., was burned to death on Sunday by her clothes taking fire.

—Mount Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

—The Ohio Republican State Central Committee is called to meet in Columbus on February 14 to fix the time for holding the State Convention.

—The Union School edifice—a fine building—at Schoolcraft, Mich., was entirely destroyed by fire last Thursday. The fire caught from the heating register. Loss, $22,000; insurance, $15,000.

—Texas advices say that the Federal Grand Jury has found true bills against Governor Davis and Secretary of State Newcomb, on account of irregularities in the late election.

—An infant son of Henry T. Clarke, of Troy, N. Y., was killed on Sunday by his brother, aged 3 years, who threw a piece of slate at him. The child killed was 9 months old.

—Louis Zimmerman, of Cleveland, aged 19, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a pistol—the ball passing through his right breast, killing him instantly. Cause unknown.

—In the case of Blackburn, charged with murdering his mistress, Mary Jane Lovell, at Chillicothe, Ohio, the Judge has overruled a motion for a new trial, and sentenced Blackburn to the Penitentiary for life.

—Well executed $20 notes on the National Bank of New York, are in circulation in Milwaukee, passed by an unknown female who has disappeared from town for some other field of action.

A fire in Jefferson, Texas, yesterday, destroyed a square of buildings on the south side of Dallas street, next to the steamboat landing. The office of the *Jefferson Times* was also destroyed. Loss, $1000,000; insurance, $70,000.

—The spoke and hub factory belonging to the Defiance Manufacturing Company, at Defiance, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $60,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by sparks from the smoke-stack. The factory will be rebuilt immediately.

The property of the late Isaac Rich, of Boston, amounts to $1,700,000. By the provisions of the will the whole amount, under certain conditions, goes to the Boston University, a branch of the Boston Theological Seminary, a Methodist institution.

—A fire occurred at Belleville, Ont., early yesterday morning, in the Boys' Home. The Building was totally destroyed, and one boy was burned to death. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss, $8,000.

—On Sunday morning three prisoners escaped from the Covington (Ky.) jail, by means of a key taken from the turnkey. Their names are: Ben Crusey, charged with burglary; George Faulkner, horse thief, and John B. Lamb, charged with forgery.

—Minister Schenck, in his resignation of the directorship of the Emma mine, published in the English papers, says his directorship was not incompatible with his official duty, but that he preferred to remove any pretext for an attack upon him.

Dr. R. C. Swain, of Shannon, Ill., while in the act of getting on a train in motion at Clinton, Ia., accidentally fell between two coaches, and the forward wheels of the last coach passed over his body, about two or three inches above his hips. He lived but a few moments.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade Directors yesterday adopted resolutions declaring the bill before Congress for the admission free of duty articles entering into buildings in Chicago unconstitutional, and earnestly urging Senators and Representatives from Ohio to oppose the bill as being impolitic, unjust and dangerous to the prosperity of the industries of the country.

—The train from the West that left Laramie Station on Friday last arrived at Cheyenne yesterday. The road is reported again blocked between Cheyenne and Laramie, as well as West of Laramie. A train from the West passed Rawlins at 2 p. m. yesterday. There was a high wind and the snow was drifting last night at Rawlins. About 200 cars of through freight for the West are at Omaha.

—A terrible explosion occurred on Monday morning at Grant Station, thirteen miles west of Jamestown, N. Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, in the lumber mill of Packard & Pyle. Oscar S. Davis was killed, and Reuben Tanner and William Mather were seriously injured, the latter having a leg broken and the former being so badly scalded as to jeopardize his life. Low water in the boiler caused the accident.

—In the United States Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, in the case of the United States vs. G. Dustin vs. Daniel and others, for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States of the taxes upon certain distilled spirits manufactured in the Sixth Ohio District, in which a demurrer was filed on the ground that the prosecution was barred by the two years' statute limitations, Judge Emmons, on Saturday, rendered a decision that the 30th section of the act of Congress of March, 1867, punishing conspiracies, was a revenue law, and that the period of limitation for offences against said section, was five years instead of two.

The Great Towns of England.

From the London News.

There are seventeen Parliamentary boroughs in England and Wales, besides those in the metropolis, which contain more than 100,000 inhabitants. These towns, taken in alphabetical order, stand as follows:

Birmingham	343,696	Oldham	113,092
Bradford	145,827	Portsmouth	112,954
Brighton	103,760	Salford	124,805
Bristol	182,524	Sheffield	239,947
Hull	123,111	Stoke-upon-Trent	130,597
Leeds	259,201	Sunderland	104,490
Liverpool	493,346	Wednesbury	116,768
Manchester	383,843	Wolverhampton	163,408
Newcastle-on-T'e	128,160		

Now, it is one of the curious facts of the census that these figures convey scarcely any information as to the relative magnitude of these seventeen boroughs. All that they tell us is the number of people dwelling within a certain arbitrary limit, which, in some cases, has hardly any relation to the actual boundaries of the town itself. It is only possible to judge of the real magnitude of any of these towns, as great centres and aggregates of population, by local knowledge. Taking the first and last of the boroughs in the above list, it would appear that the population of the town of Wolverhampton is nearly half that of the great town of Birmingham. Yet even a foreigner, who had paid a flying visit to the hardware district, would no doubt perceive that there must be some hidden error in figures which sanctioned such a conclusion. A reference to the report of the Boundary Commission at once shows that whereas the Parliamentary borough of Birmingham does not contain nearly the whole of that spreading town, the Parliamentary borough of Wolverhampton spreads out east and south of its ample municipal boundary, and includes the town of Bilston, the townships of Willenhall and Wednesfield, and the great parish of Sedgley. The municipal boundary of Wolverhampton itself spreads far and wide beyond the actual streets, but there are within it only 68,279 inhabitants. Birmingham, on the contrary, includes all its 343,696 within its municipal boundary, and at the time of the Boundary Commission report had over 30,000 inhabitants outside that boundary. In fact, so little did these figures do justice to the great popularity of the hardware metropolis, that the Registrar General himself directs special attention to them. He says, "to get the full increase of overflowing Birmingham, the two districts of King's Norton and Aston must be taken into account; the population of the three districts amounts to 444,545," which is therefore the real population of the great town of Birmingham.

The Registrar General makes similar observations about Manchester and Liverpool. "Manchester city contains 355,665 inhabitants; but Manchester and Salford are as much one city as London and Southwark; and parts of Chorlton belong to the same great community; so that a better conception of Manchester, as it is generally understood, will be obtained by putting these three districts together, which contain 602,164 people. So Liverpool has 493,346 inhabitants, but, adding together the population of the Liverpool district and its contiguous district, West Derby, the aggregate population is 581,203, which becomes 660,510 by the annexation of Birkenhead."

A BISHOP MURDERED.

Bishop Patteson and His Co-Laborers Hacked to Death by Polynesians—The Murderers Avenging Their Kidnapped Companions—England's Flag Protecting the Traffic in Human Flesh.

Sydney (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Government of Australia is at length aroused to the magnitude of the atrocities committed by the South Sea Island slavers. Had missionary remonstrances awakened the British Government to a sense of duty I should not now have to record the murder of Bishop Patteson and two of his fellow-laborers.

Englishmen, and women, too, were wont to prate about slavery in the United States. How often has Exeter Hall rung with the declamations of these who profess to be the friends of the "nigger" and the admirers of the abolitionist leaders! Yet these very people who were so prone to find fault with America were perfectly apathetic when Captain Palmer, fresh from the scenes of these outrages, assured the people of England that Polynesian slave traffic was not a mere myth, existing only in the fevered imagination of the "unco guid." The murdered prelate was the first Bishop of Melanesia appointed by the Established Church of England, and after eleven years of devoted earnestness in missionary enterprise was the first of his creed to join the list of martyrs of whom John Williams has hitherto been counted the chief. He found that it was truly reported that, where whalers could in former years obtain provisions and recruit their crews, they dared not now attempt to land, except at the risk of their lives. Nay more; he discovered that a schooner, painted and fitted up to represent his mission yacht, the Southern Cross, and having on board a white ruffian, dressed in full canonicals, who assumed the title of Bishop Patteson, was among the most noted and successful of the kidnapping fleet. Armed with these proofs he boldly denounced the traffic.

In August last the Southern Cross left Norfolk Island on a cruise among the line islands, some of which have been almost depopulated by the slavers. On Sept. 20 she arrived off Nukapu, one of the Santa Cruz group, lying in latitude 10 south, longitude 165 east. Here on previous visits the Bishop had never been able to obtain a hearing, and it was with feelings of pleasure on that fatal morning that he found several canoes come alongside with presents and invitations for him to land. Stepping into one of them, unaccompanied by any person from his vessel, he went ashore, and was shortly afterwards followed by the Rev. Mr. Atkin, a native Evangelist named Stephen, and a boat's crew. When the latter arrived at the edge of the coral reef fringing the island they were met by three canoes.

What followed is thus described by John Adams, son of the Patriarch of Pitcairn Island, by whom the news of the massacre was transmitted here:

"One of the Chiefs held up a bow and arrow, asking those of the Bishop's party if they had anything of the sort. Being answered in the negative, 'Well, then,' said he, 'take that,' and discharged it at the Bishop's people. This was immediately followed by a flight of arrows from the other canoes. The result was that Mr. Atkin, who was in charge of the boat, was wounded by an arrow in the back, and two others were also wounded, one of whom recovered, and the other, with Mr. Atkin, died seven days after the affair had happened. However, to return to my story. Mr. Atkin took his wounded men on board and had their wounds dressed; and thinking that perhaps the Bishop might be in danger, they went again in their boat. On coming to the edge of the reef they saw an apparently empty canoe drifting about. Imagine their horror and grief when they came up to it and found that it contained the dead body of the Bishop—those wretches having stripped the body of everything but his boots, and wrapped it in a mat. The mission is in a sad way about it, and no wonder, for the Bishop was the head, and Mr. Atkin is, you may say, the right arm of the mission."

Widely known and respected by all denominations in these Colonies, it will be readily imagined that the news of Bishop Patteson's death has created a sensation of horror, not so much against the perpetrators, of whom he was the apologist, as against the Government of Queensland for first legalizing the traffic in Polynesian labor, and the captains who have prostituted the license thus obtained into a warrant for committing deeds as dark as ever disgraced the Gambian coast. It will go hard with Captain Coath, who now awaits his trial on evidence as conclusive as ever slaver was convicted upon. Had Hovell and Sevinger not eluded the gibbet through legal technicalities, they and the young Australia's condemnation would have deterred others from acts for which others have paid the penalty with their lives. Those who returned in the Southern Cross from her fatal cruise are fully impressed with the conviction that the murders were committed in revenge for acts done by several slave vessels they saw cruising among the islands. The Captain of one of them having expressly declared his intention to "try his luck" at Santa Cruz, they believe that his visit preceded theirs. Public meetings held here recently show how strong a feeling has been engendered, and if the memorials despatched to Lord Kimberly do not awake him to the fact that England's flag is now the only one protecting the traffic in human flesh the fault will not rest with the colonists. The ladies of England once honored their American sisters by appealing to them to aid in abolishing slavery in the South. Perhaps, now that our country is free, Columbia may ask the Duchess of Sutherland how long England will permit her ships and her sons to attempt the revival of a trade which every other Christian nation has eradicated.

I may mention that a letter from the sailing master of the Southern Cross says that when they found Bishop Patteson's remains in the canoe they were wrapped in a new mat, and in his breast was inserted a piece of palm having five knots. This was taken as an indication that the murder was an act of savage vengeance for the loss of five of the tribe to whom the assassins belong.

Her Majesty's steamer Rosario left here on the 19th ult. for the very scene of the massacre, not knowing that such a horror had been perpetrated, but with a view to suppress the kidnapping reported to be taking place there.

RED TAPE.

Pursuit and Recovery of Thirteen Cents Overpaid Postage.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The public have not yet, probably, forgotten the item that went the rounds of the press, some years ago, which attracted the attention of the curious and those more than mathematically correct in figures and business transactions, and which stated that in the settlement of his accounts with the Treasury Department of the United States, an ex-Collector having made an error of *one cent* against himself in figuring up long columns and long months of Custom House business, and that in due course of time, and with all the form and circumstances that would have attended the transaction of business to the amount of thousands of dollars, a Government draft was received in favor of the Collector for the balance of "one cent." Of course it is to be presumed the draft was presented and duly honored.

A case somewhat similar, though in a different branch of the service, and involving a correspondence with a foreign Government, has been detailed to our reporter, to this effect:

On the 30th of January last a letter was mailed in Ireland for Jno. E. Kelly, an employe of the Michigan Car Works, in this city, who in due course of mail received it, paying thereon the sum of thirteen cents postage, as it was stamped on the face "unpaid," though, as a matter of fact, the stamps for prepayment of postage had been placed upon the back of the letter by the sender of it in the old country.

Kelly then went for the return of his 13 cents, making application first to the office in this city. He was by the Postmaster here referred to the Post Office in New York City, and by that office in turn informed that the error was made in the British office. He then sent the cover of the letter to the Postmaster General, London, England, who returned it to Washington, D. C., with authority to Postmaster General Creswell to refund the money and charge the same to the account of Her Majesty's Post Office Department. On yesterday Mr. Kelly received a notice from the General Post Office Department at Washington that by calling upon the Postmaster here he would have the amount claimed refunded to him. Thus, after fifty-five days' time and the expenditure of 9 cents postage for correspondence, the end aimed at has been reached, to the satisfaction, no doubt, of all concerned.

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This Coal is the purest Coal in the market; is perfectly free from Slate and Sulphur; makes a clear, bright fire and will not clinker. All orders delivered promptly. Price reduced to

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AGENTS,

213 EAST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Assets, $3,000,000.

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REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The south half of Block 17, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 72 feet lying north of the same, being about 271 feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner of Polk-st., and running back to the river.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

Terms, canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Jan. 28, 1872.

TAX ADJUSTING AGENCY.

W. J. ONAHAN,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.

Office, 58 Central Union Block,

N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.

Taxes adjusted and paid.

PIANOS.

Among the recent arrivals of

STEINWAY

PIANOS are Nos. 2, 3, and 4 styles, of which we have been unable to keep a supply for some time past. Purchasers can now find a fine assortment to select from.

SMITH & NIXON,

Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Goldsmid's

Old established (1865) Loan and Bullion Office, 444 State-st., between Peck and Taylor, you can get CASH for old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, &c. &c. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

OF APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T.

There will be a special conclave this (Tuesday) evening, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the hall of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. and A. M., northeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., for work on the order of K. T. By order of the E. C.

[illegible], Recorder.

"NOT GUILTY."

The Charges of Bribery Against Alderman Bailey.

His Arraignment and Trial in the Criminal Court.

He is Found "Not Guilty as Charged in the Indictment."

Uproarious Sympathy Among the Spectators—Two of Them Fined for Contempt.

Unsuccessful Effort of Montgomery to Procure a Postponement of His Case.

The Facts Concerning the Temporary Liberation of Glade.

The trial of city officials was called on in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, before Judge Lambert Tree, of the Circuit Court, the first case called being the indictment against Alderman M. B. Bailey. The indictment charges that Bailey, being an Alderman, proposed to receive as a bribe from William Goggin, $4,000 to induce him, as said Alderman, to use his influence to procure the purchase by the Common Council, of which he was a member, of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and a reservation of 12 feet in Block 12 Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago for a school site.

MONTGOMERY'S CASE.

Mr. Leonard Swett. I have been seen by Mr. Montgomery, to attend to his case, but I have an engagement in the country, and I have to go there. I could do nothing more to-day than get ready to leave; and I would like to have his case postponed until I return. I am going to try a little matter of killing, as Mr. Reed states, and I may not get through so soon as he has in the case just tried.

Mr. Reed. How long have you been retained by Mr. Montgomery?

Mr. Swett. On Saturday.

Mr. Reed. I am ready in the case to-day, and they are both indictments found at the December term of the Court.

Mr. Swett. I would say in relation to my returning, the case I am going to try has been on the docket for years. It is not likely I will be able to take me a long time, but generally it is not tried I can't say when I will be back, but I think I will be back Saturday night.

The Court. You were not retained in this case until Saturday. I don't think that is sufficient ground for the postponement of this case. It is quite as important that the business of this County should be disposed of as the business of another County. We cannot because of the engagements of counsel in some other county postpone a case where ample notice has been given for obtaining other counsel. In all these cases notice was given by the State's Attorney at the beginning of the term, that they would be taken up in their order, and, I think, a week ago notice was given here, in Court, to Mr. Runyan that these cases would be called on this morning. I hardly think it is fair to the State's Attorney that the case, under the circumstances, should be postponed.

Mr. Louis Wahl. If you want me as a witness you must examine me to-day. I am going to New York to-night.

The Court. That won't do, sir, you have been subpœnaed, and you cannot push from the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Bailey. I am ex-Alderman Montgomery's case was discharged until Tuesday.

Mr. Reed. I am ready now for a jury in the case of M. B. Bailey.

THE PLEADINGS.

The Court. What is the condition of the pleadings?

It was agreed that all the motions and pleas submitted in the case of Hermann O. Glade,—the challenge to the array of the Grand Jury; the motion to quash the indictment; the demurrer to the indictment, and the challenge to the panel of the Petit Juror,—are interposed in this case; that each is overruled, and that the defendant excepted to the ruling of the Court in each instance.

The accused then re-entered his plea of not guilty, and the process of empanelling the jury was gone into.

EMPANELLING THE JURY.

P. B. Ayar, O. Osgood, R. Erby, and W. H. Wilson, were first called, and the case, as alleged in the indictment, stated to them.

Mr. Ayar knew nothing of the case, and had no opinion as to its merits.

Mr. Wilson answered in the same manner.

Mr. Fisk had not heard of the case, excepting in Court.

Mr. Osgood had heard of the case in Court, and had read of the case in the newspapers; but he had formed no opinion on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Being examined by Mr. Van Arman for defendant, stated that, although he had read what was stated yesterday. What he read was generally unfavorable. He resides at 1343 Indiana avenue, Chicago, and only saw Mr. Reed since he had been in Court. He sat on a jury in the Municipal Court.

Mr. Fisk, of 21 Aberdeen street, was rejected as a juryman in the case of Glade. He lately resided (up to Dec. 21) at Beloit, where he paid taxes last year. He had, since he was on the jury, refrained from reading anything about the case, and he had avoided hearing, as much as he could, of what was said in Court. For fifteen years and a half he was in business and now is an agent for the sale of tinner's stock.

Mr. Fisk was challenged on the ground that he had not paid city tax, and the cause being sustained.

Mr. Wilson sat as a juryman in the Glade case.

Mr. Osgood had read the papers daily, but had not formed nor expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Mr. Ayar and Mr. Wilson were challenged peremptorily.

Mr. Osgood asked that he be excused on the ground that he is unwell.

The Court. I don't think that the juror, from his own statement, is in such physical condition as would excuse him. It is entirely with the gentlemen for the defence whether they will excuse him or not.

Mr. Osgood. I will serve, your Honor.

A. A. Sprague, George W. Griffin, and Albert Hedge were examined by the defence.

Mr. Sprague did not sit on the trial of the indictment against Glade. He had read accounts of these indictments against aldermen. What he did read he could not remember much about, nor had he any recollection of conversations had when he was present concerning the cases. He had formed no opinion as to the merits of the case. He had paid city tax within a year.

George W. Griffin lately a model maker now boarding housekeeper, had lived in the city eleven years. He had read no papers for the last few days, had heard of the cases in Court. His mind was entirely blank as to the merits of the case, and this would be the case were he now hearing about it. He could not say if he had paid a tax within a year but he is taxable and has taxes in his pocket. He sat upon the last jury in the Glade case.

Mr. Hodge sat upon the Glade case; lives at 80 Twenty-second street. Has paid taxes within a year. Excepting in the case of Glade, he had formed and expressed no opinion.

Mr. Van Arman. I consider all these jurors that have sat upon the former cases are not in a safe condition to be jurors in another like case. It seems to me we ought not to be compelled to try the case before them.

The Court. The evidence and charge are entirely different.

Mr. Van Arman. That is true; but it cannot be unknown to any man how *rife* prejudice is in such case.

The Court. I don't see how I can depart from the rule of law.

Mr. Van Arman. We challenge Mr. Griffin peremptorily, as we accept no other juror.

Simon Doyle was examined by the defence. He resides at No. 48 Grove street, and sat to try this case. He is not a defendant, he has known nothing of his case, and he had not formed any opinion as to the general complaint. He had expressed that opinion that he would not find any man guilty until the evidence convinced him. He had paid taxes, and was, before the fire, living on the premises. In consumption, he stated he resides in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Clerk being about to swear the four accepted, Mr. Van Arman objected to the swearing of the four.

Mr. Reed. We ask that they be sworn.

The Court. I think it is in accordance with the practice. Let them be sworn.

They were sworn.

Peter Storey, Fred. W. Erby, John R. Black, and J. A. Fisher, were called and examined for the people.

Fred. Erby knew nothing of the case, nor did he know Mr. Bailey. Upon the general causes he had heard conversation.

Mr. Black was in a like condition.

Mr. Storey had heard what had been said in Court, but had formed no opinion.

In reply to defendant's counsel, Mr. Ledyard said he was not on the jury in Glade's case, having been excused. He had had a conversation in the jury room about these cases, but it did not include the giving of any opinion; but unconsciously he might, perhaps, have an impression.

Mr. Osgood sat on the trial of Glade. He had not been a tax-payer within the last year, as he knew.

Mr. Meppin sat upon the Glade jury, but as to this case his mind was wholly unprejudiced. He had talked about the cases generally. He paid taxes within a year.

Mr. Grover read the account of the indictments but had formed no opinion as to the merits of this or any other of the cases. He has paid no taxes now within a year.

Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Grover were excused for the cause that they have paid no taxes.

Reuben Benedict and John Melody called. Replied to the defendant's counsel.

Mr. Melody is not a tax-payer within the city. He had talked of some of the cases and said if they were guilty they had ought to be indicted. He never heard anything about the case, whereof his mind is clear of all impressions about it.

Mr. Benedict is not be able to swear that he has paid tax within the year.

A. H. Foster was examined by defendant's counsel. He had read some of the accounts of the Aldermanic cases. He had paid taxes within a year. He had formed no opinion. He was challenged peremptorily.

J. E. Pettibone was examined on the same side. He resides at 47 South Curtis, and is a painter. He has nothing of the case, and has stated if he paid a tax within a year. He had read in the papers about the Aldermanic indictments, but he never talked about their cases. Sat once on a Grand Jury, five years ago; never sat on any other jury. He paid water-tax last month.

Mr. Van Arman. We challenge him peremptorily as a non-tax-payer.

The Court. I think he is competent. He has paid water tax.

He was challenged peremptorily, and thus were exhausted the peremptory challenges of defendant.

R. Dybold, of No. 130 South Halsted street, tax-payer, had read accounts in the papers of the Aldermanic indictments, but his mind was free of all impression as to their guilt or innocence.

The people challenged Mr. Melody peremptorily.

J. T. Webber, examined for the people, is in the gentlemen's furnishing business. He has no knowledge of the case, and does not know the accused, Formerly did business at No. 36 Dearborn street.

COMPLETED.

And so the jury was completed as follows:

W. O. Osgood, Simon Doyle, A. A. Sprague, R. Dybold, Albert Hodge, J. T. Webber, Knight S. Meppin, Peter Storey, Patrick Hoolor, C. Chilsdon, Fred. W. Erby, J. A. Fisher.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

Mr. Reed opened the case. He stated that he expected to show that Goggin having proposed to sell a piece of real estate to the city, on which to erect a public school house, was visited at St. Louis, to which city he was sojourning, by Bailey, after some preliminary conversation, introduced the subject of Goggin's offer, and, among the first things, said to him that he thought that he could get the Common Council would not purchase it unless he would put up some money. In consequence of this statement of Bailey's, three other Aldermen, who had the thing in charge,—that is, the matter of getting money in considerable sums that they would pay him to procure the purchase by the City,—were approached by Bailey asked if he had seen any of those Aldermen, and being told no, and then was told that he ought to. Bailey then told Goggin returned to Chicago, and then he saw the Aldermen that Bailey had mentioned, and Bailey then raised the price $4,000, which, if he put up, the land would be purchased. Goggin did not put up, and the land was not bought. Goggin said he had offered the land as cheap as he could sell it, and he had no money to put up. It should be thus established: that the proposition was actually made to accomplish the purpose, then a verdict of guilty will be found. It will be his endeavor to say that before the conclusion of these investigations it would be shown that even honest measures could not pass the Council during the past two years where money was not paid.

The defence reserved its opening.

JOHN A. MOODY

testified as follows:

Q. You reside in Chicago, Mr. Moody? A. I do.

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago? A. About five years.

Q. Do you hold any official position under the Municipal Government in the city of Chicago in the County? A. I am employed in the City Clerk's office.

Q. What are you in the City Clerk's office? A. Deputy City Clerk.

Q. By whom appointed? A. I was appointed first by Mr. Bodman, and then by General Hotchkiss also, since he came in office.

Q. Is General Hotchkiss the present City Clerk? A. He is.

Q. For how long a time has he acted as City Clerk? A. He was elected two years ago last December the first time, and re-elected in December last.

Q. Have you been acting as General Hotchkiss' Deputy ever since he has been in office? A. I have.

Q. Is he in the city, or is he absent from the city at present? A. He is absent.

Q. Out of the State? A. He was last Saturday.

Q. How long since he went away? A. He went away last Monday.

Q. Is he generally what have been and are your duties in the City Clerk's office. A. I have had general charge of the office under him.

Q. Do you know the defendant here, M. B. Bailey? A. I do.

Q. Will you state whether he is one of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Chicago?

Objected to, on the ground that this is not the best evidence.

Q. Has he been acting as such.

Q. How long? A. For a year.

Q. Since about what time did he commence acting as an Alderman or member of the Common Council? A. I think a year ago last December.

I am not certain as to the date.

Q. What Ward has he been representing?

Objected to.

The Court. Do you object on the ground of materiality, or irrelevancy?

Mr. Hervey. We object to the grade of proof.

The Court. Not as to the form of question?

Mr. Hervey. No, sir.

The Court. I think it is competent.

Q. What Ward has he been representing, or is he representing? A. I understand him to represent the Eighth Ward.

Q. Of the City of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the Common Council of this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he continue to act as such Alderman, and represent that Ward as one of the Aldermen in the Common Council of this city at present? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is one of those whose term did not run out on the 1st of April? A. His term does not expire until next fall.

Q. He holds over, under the charter, the current year? A. He does.

Q. Have you had occasion to attend the meetings of the Common Council during this period that the said Bailey has been acting as an Alderman from the Eighth Ward? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had occasion to see him there acting as an Alderman and voting with the rest of the Common Council? A. I have seen him there acting and voting.

Q. Most frequently? A. He attends most of the meetings of the Council just as regular as most any of the Aldermen.

No cross-examination.

WM. GOGGIN,

being sworn, testified as follows:

Direct-examination by Mr. Reed: Q. What is your name? A. William Goggin.

Q. Where do you reside? A. I resided at 161 North Franklin street. I reside now at 219 West Lake street.

Q. You used, to reside on North Franklin street, in this city, before the great fire? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been residing in Chicago? A. About sixteen years.

Q. What has been your chief occupation during that period? A. These last ten years I have followed contracting.

Q. What description of contracting? A. Improving streets, and contracts generally.

Q. About how long? A. About ten years. Perhaps not quite that long.

Q. Do you know the defendant, Mr. Bailey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Some time last spring, I think; perhaps last April.

Q. Where did you first become acquainted with him? A. I don't know, indeed; somewhere in the city.

Q. I will ask you whether you offered to sell any land to the city for school purposes? A. I did, sir.

Q. When was that? A. Some time about a year ago this winter.

Mr. Runyan. We object. The propositions are all in writing.

Mr. Reed. There was the land situated? A. Situated at the corner of Huron and Franklin streets.

Q. In the city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Van Arman. Let me inquire, was the proposition you made to sell your land in writing or verbal? A. In writing.

Mr. Van Arman. Then we object.

Q. Do you know where the proposition is now? A. I guess it was consumed in the fire.

Mr. Reed. I anticipated this.

Mr. Goggin. I might find some papers of that date.

Q. When do you say you offered that land? A. Some time last year, this winter.

Mr. Hervey. We object to any evidence as to the offer until the contract is produced. Then its contents must be proved.

Mr. Smith. It is not a matter directly in issue. It is merely preliminary.

Mr. Reed. The gist of evidence are equally premptory. Have they proposed to show the contents of the written paper? They have indicted Alderman Bailey for proposing to receive, in his official action in the purchase, by the Common Council, of a certain described property for school purposes from the witness. Now, we say that proposal *directly* in issue.

The proposition that Mr. Goggin made to the city. If Mr. Goggin did not propose to sell the property for school purposes, there could be no impropriety on the part of this defendant, or of anybody else. The prosecution is therefore bound to show the proposal to sell by the witness. They show that he made a proposition to sell, in writing, and we respectfully submit to the Court that the proposition being in writing, the rules of evidence applicable to such papers must be followed in this case.

Mr. Smith. We have not proposed to have any contract in writing yet.

The Court. I don't think it is necessary.

By Mr. Reed: Q. Did you ever see Mr. Bailey in St. Louis? A. I did.

Q. When? A. Sometime last June.

Q. State how you met him there. A. He occupied my room in the St. Nicholas, in my absence.

Q. Where did you first see him? Where was he stopping? A. I don't know. I saw him in my room the first time in St. Louis.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you occupy the room first? A. Yes.

Q. At what hotel was this? A. The St. Nicholas.

Q. What did he say to you when he came there, in St. Louis, to that effect, I think, and that occupied my room in the St. Nicholas, in my absence?

Objected to.

Q. What did he say to you when he came there, in St. Louis, to that effect, I think, and that occupied my room in the St. Nicholas?

Q. What did he say to you when he came there, in St. Louis, about your land? A. He didn't say anything about the land. He said I was foolish. If I had followed his advice I could have sold my land.

Q. What, if anything, did he say to you about the city? A. He didn't say anything about the city.

Q. Now, I wish to call your attention, Mr. Goggin, to whether or not you did not, in Chicago, when the conversation with Bailey began, ask him how much was wanted? A. I never asked him any question.

Q. What, if anything, did he say to you here in Chicago, or in St. Louis, about whether some one would call on you in reference to it? A. Yes, sir. He said that the practice they had lately—that the Common Council had lately—was to appoint a Committee of three to investigate all such jobs, and they reported to the majority, and a Committee of one was generally to report the ultimatum to the parties. I asked him who he supposed would be sent to me, and he (Booney) Walsh would be sent to me (laughter.)

Q. Where was this? A. In St. Louis.

Q. Did he say anything to you,—did he mention the name of Alderman Clarke, in this connection? A. No.

Mr. Hervey. We object to that kind of examination.

Mr. Smith. It is perfectly legitimate.

Mr. Hervey. I ask for the opinion of the Court. The Court. I think any question of that kind must be avoided. Call attention to the subject matter.

Q. Did you ever meet a certain member of this Committee after you saw him in St. Louis? Did you ever meet Bailey in company with Alderman in the presence of Mr. Bailey? A. I did not.

Mr. Hervey. We object.

The Court. I think it is competent.

The witness. I did not; that is, if I did, I do not recollect it. I know there was no talk about my not [illegible] of the Committee.

Q. Was anything said to you by Bailey that some persons beside Walsh would call on you in relation to this. [Objected to.]

Q. He did not suggest any name? A. No, [objected to.]

Q. Was Alderman Walsh a member of the Council at that time? A. I believe he was.

Q. Did he act as such? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If I understood your testimony rightly, he said it would be Walsh who would call on you about this thing? A. He thought it would be him.

Q. Where was the conversation, in Chicago? A. The conversation was here, in a grocery store on Clark street.

Q. Whose? A. Evans', I think.

Q. On what street? A. Clark street.

Q. How soon after? A. It was on this (west) side of Clark street.

Mr. Hervey. It was No. 99 Washington street, in Larmon's block.

Q. And Mr. Walsh came to see you on this subject?

Mr. Hervey. We object to that.

The Court. I do not think it is proper.

Mr. Reed. There is one question I forgot. Did you state in your examination-in-chief to whether or not you did or not—whether Mr. Bailey named all the persons who had this matter in charge? A. He didn't name any of them.

Q. Did he speak of any? A. He said "suspected" that there was an unscrupulous lot in the Council.

Q. Did he give you the names of any of them? A. No. He thought I couldn't sell the lot without depositing $2,500. He did not know, but it was believed to. Although $2,500 is not found afterward a good deal more.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Van Arman: Q. What were your business relations with Mr. Bailey? Sat down there to bid on a contract in East St. Louis; bidding on a contract for paving the Stock Yards.

Q. What was he there for? A. I suspect that he was there to bid upon a hotel in the same place.

Q. You don't know that he was there to undertake jobs? A. I suspect he was. I understood he was there for that purpose.

Q. Then he came to him in the city before he came to your room? A. I did not.

Q. How did he come to your room—alone? A. I don't know that he came alone.

Q. It was in your absence? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Van Arman. Now, if I understand you, in connection with the conversation in reference to the lot, what he said was this: That he suspected there was a lot of unscrupulous men in the Common Council—was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You believe? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Van Arman. And that they would require money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he, in the same conversation tell you that he did not require money to assist you? A. I don't think he did in connection with that.

Q. Did he before that tell you? A. I think he told me sometime, and I was under the impression with reference to the Common Council.

Q. Haven't you, yes, repeatedly, said that he never proposed to receive any money? A. I have repeatedly said that he never proposed to me and did not want any money himself.

Q. You have said so in the street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't he repeatedly tell you that he did not want any money? A. I have had very little conversation with him.

Q. You used to reside on North Franklin street, in this city, before the great fire? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been residing in Chicago? A. About sixteen years.

Q. What has been your chief occupation during that period? A. These last ten years I have followed contracting.

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Objected to.

Q. What did he say to you when he came there, in St. Louis, to that effect, I think, and that occupied my room in the St. Nicholas?

Q. What did he say to you about your land? A. He didn't say anything about the land. He said I was foolish. If I had followed his advice I could have sold my land

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Annual Report of the National Association—The Classification of Prisoners, and Graded Prisons Recommended.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 27.

The following is the substance of a report on Prison Discipline in the United States, which will be presented to-day at the first annual meeting of the National Prison Association:

From the best data obtainable, the whole prison population of the country may be estimated as ranging from 35,000 in July to 40,000 in February. Of this number, 16,000 are probably confined in forty State Prisons, while 12,000 are held under sentence in houses of correction, workhouses, district penitentiaries, and jails, and 8,000 are awaiting trial or are held as witnesses. All grades of criminality are represented, and the problem that occurs is to adapt the best system to the almost infinite variety of circumstances which present themselves in a country as heterogeneous as ours. To do this requires, principally, better-graded prisons and a more thorough classification of prisoners. The methods employed at present in the State Prisons are these: The old congregate system; the new congregate, or Auburn, or silent system, and the separate or Pennsylvania system. The Auburn system generally prevails, except in Pennsylvania. The old congregate system shall perish in a few State Prisons and in many of the ill-managed county prisons, and the consequences are that they are turned into hotbeds of vice, where the innocent and the convicted are indiscriminately mingled, even the sexes in some instances,—without employment, without books, or any means of diverting the mind from the horrible secret vices and crimes which bad treatment aggravates.

The city prisons, station-houses, and lockups, which annually contain more prisoners than all other prisons, are in a similar condition. They are the holes where petty official fraud and abuse hide and coquette with monstrous vice; they are the workshops of detectives, where felony is compounded and impunity is manufactured to order; and it is time that the work of exposing and purifying them should be begun. A few of the county jails and most of the houses of correction, work-houses, and houses of industry, are conducted on the new congregate, or Auburn system, with modifications to suit the character of the prison officials. In this class of prisons, however, the greatest improvements in penal and reformatory discipline have recently been made, and were the laws amended so as to allow longer sentences to petty criminals, these establishments would show more gratifying results in every respect than those obtained in the State prisons. At the present time the best prisons in this grade are self supporting, and serve to prevent crime.

These persons which receive prisoners of the worst kind, and which are regarded as the most important, number about 40. This class includes establishments of the most diverse description, containing in some instances 1,000 convicts, and in others no less than 50. At most of these establishments the parents are employed within the walls, but in some of the Southern States the convicts have been employed on railroads at some distance from the prison. This mode of employment would be advantageous were it adopted as in Ireland, in connection with a well-graded system of promoting the prisoners until they should be prepared for their final discharge. At present the number of State Prison convicts is decreasing in the Northeastern States, but increasing rapidly in the North and West. The average number of prisoners in the State Prisons is estimated at 16,000,and, with the exception of about 700 in Philadelphia, are governed under the Auburn system. Although in nearly all the States provision is made for shortening the sentence of the prisoner for good behavior, no opportunity is given for classification, and education is greatly neglected. Several of the State Prisons are self-sustaining, and seven others nearly so. The revenue derived from the labor of convicts is not of much importance compared with the judicious treatment, but it is proper to say that a large minority are can readily be made self-sustaining, under a larger ones cannot. At the same time all the influences of a prison of less than 500 convicts are more favorable to the reformation of its inmates than the influences of establishments like Sing Sing. It would, therefore, be better for a State to build a new prison when its convicts exceed 500 in number than to enlarge old prisons. The method of conditional pardons, by which the increase in numbers might be regulated, should be adopted.

It is the duty of prison managers in the United States to adopt the main features of the Irish system without delay. Every State needs an Inspector, or Commission of Inspectors, having access to and supervision over prisons of all grades. Such an Inspector would report to the Legislature the actual defects and necessities of the prison system of each State. There could obtain a comprehensive view of the whole field of action, and recommend such changes as would correct the standing abuses of the present system.

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR PANORMO.

The Case Still Shrouded in Mystery—Startling Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest—Three Men Arrested on Suspicion.

From the New York World, Jan. 27.

The Panormo murder is still a mystery to everybody in Brooklyn. Chief of Police Campbell and his detectives, and Captain Fowler of the Fourth Precinct, with a squad of picked men, are hard at work night and night trying to unravel the mystery, but thus far with little success. Panormo was murdered in Park avenue, near Oxford street, and no one will tell by whom. The pool of blood still stains the sidewalk in front of a dark house, where the foul deed was done, but this is absolutely all that is known about it. On Thursday night Detective Corry and a *posse* of police scoured the low dens of the district, and finally arrested James McLaughlin in a tenement in Hudson avenue, John Gilroy in Raymond street, and Jos. Kilmond, all of whom are put down in police vocabulary as hard cases. The three men arrested bear a hard look, and McLaughlin has but recently been liberated from the State Prison, where he served a term of ten years. Gilroy was once in jail for manslaughter, and their associate is of the same class. Professor Panormo was well robbed in Myrtle avenue a few weeks ago, proceeded to the accused as the men who robbed him. The police say that they have the right men.

The funeral of the deceased was held at Mrs. Snow's boarding-house, corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, yesterday. The evidence is as follows:

Mrs. Snow, being sworn, said: My name is Sarah A. Snow; I live at No. 108 Pineapple street. I keep a boarding house there; I knew the deceased; he had been boarding with me for over four years; when he was murdered he had not been to my house; I have found in his room a strange man in the house; he called to me; I went away without an overcoat that night; I didn't see him again until he returned home; when he went out he spoke and asked me how he looked; I noticed that my attention was attracted by his lively appearance; I noticed it so much that I made a remark to my daughter to the effect that Professor appeared to be in good spirits, and I ascribed it to the success of the concert; I was not at home when he returned; I was at New York; when I returned deceased was in my house. I saw the corpse in the parlor; he seemed to be conscious of a strange man in the room; I found it at 12:30o'clock last night in the front parlor; there the body of the deceased lay; he viewed the body; I could not put it over his face; I was changing my dress at the time he died, but when I came down into the sitting-room I found my wife all lacerated, and told me there was a strange man in the house; I immediately threw open the folding doors and asked him what he was the undertaker; he said "No;" I said, "Are you the undertaker?" he replied, "No;" I called him forward me—for he never turned when he spoke—he was a friend—and questioned him; he said something about a bath, which I did not understand, and said he had asked for a bath; I took upon the body, as he was going out of town early in the morning, and could not attend the funeral; he entered with me the knowledge of my family; I lit the gas in the hallway and looked at him, and I don't think he was exactly sober; I saw him to the door, and closed it after him.

By a juror—How did he know where the body was? A. When he came in a couple of people had got to be had last night ran against him in the hall, and he said he wanted to view the body, and passed right on; the man said he had been in the room in the afternoon; he had a pocket-book.

Mary Ann Snow sworn, said: I reside with last witness, who is my mother; I saw Mr. Panormo but before he left the house; I asked him when he got home it was 12 o'clock; he did not tell me so, but they had taken his watch; I asked him when he came home; I was called to see him as my sister and servants; I found him in the sitting-room; I went into the room he was sitting on the sofa; his face was covered with blood—could not get on it; I ran to him and took off a handkerchief which was saturated with blood—about 15 minutes in his hand; the coroner's physician was right hand; I asked him what was the matter with him; he said, "I have been attacked;" I asked him where; he said, "Please don't ask me;" he laid his head on my shoulder; I asked him who was going to faint, and a gentleman behind me said to me, "Madam, I am a doctor;" another gentleman for the doctor; I sent him word by Mary Ann; he got better at about 10:30, and I found him in the parlor dead; I saw a mark on his forehead; I asked him where he was attacked; he said, "From No. 41 Gammon street;" I have known of my deceased boarder as well as effort for him to conform; my brother always was good to him; I have known several visitors at our house, but never observed anything pass between them; I have seen Dr. Hattie Pierce testified, I reside at No. 43 Myrtle avenue; I found in my mother; I have been taking tea with deceased; he called to see me on Tuesday night; he was in a hack; I was in a hack when he called; I did not know him; he was in the hack; I got out; I did not see him again; I went home; I had sold; I drew him without an overcoat that night; I didn't see him again until he returned home; when he went out he spoke and asked me how he looked; I noticed that my attention was attracted by his lively appearance; I noticed it so much that I made a remark to my daughter to the effect that Professor appeared to be in good spirits, and I ascribed it to the success of the concert; I was not at home when he returned; I was at New York; when I returned deceased was in my house. I saw the corpse in the parlor; he seemed to be conscious of a strange man in the room; I found it at 12:30o'clock last night in the front parlor; there the body of the deceased lay; he viewed the body; I could not put it over his face; I was changing my dress at the time he died, but when I came down into the sitting-room I found my wife all lacerated, and told me there was a strange man in the house; I immediately threw open the folding doors and asked him what he was the undertaker; he said "No;" I said, "Are you the undertaker?" he replied, "No;" I called him forward me—for he never turned when he spoke—he was a friend—and questioned him; he said something about a bath, which I did not understand, and said he had asked for a bath; I took upon the body, as he was going out of town early in the morning, and could not attend the funeral; he entered with me the knowledge of my family; I lit the gas in the hallway and looked at him, and I don't think he was exactly sober; I saw him to the door, and closed it after him.

By a juror—How did he know where the body was? A. When he came in a couple of people that

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872.

THE BILLS TO SETTLE LAND TITLES.

In acting upon the several bills proposed for relieving the land titles in Chicago from the cloud supposed to be cast upon them by the destruction of the records, the Legislature may safely assume certain leading propositions as indisputable. However desirable it might be to empower the Courts to enter some decree which would place every real-estate owner in a position to convey or mortgage his property with a title as clear to the buyer or mortgagee as he had before the fire, such a task is as impossible in the nature of things as it would be for the Courts to restore by decree the buildings themselves. One fact must be accepted as part of the situation in which we are left by the fire, viz.: that the best that can now be done is to furnish each owner with a decree which will be an inferior substitute for the muniments of title which he possessed before the fire. Attempts to give him a better title than he had before the fire, by cutting off the rights of adverse claimants, infants, married women, lunatics, mortgagees, judgment liens, &c., without notice to them and without an actual (not merely constructive) opportunity to appear in Court and prevent the confiscation of their property, are mere covers for land-stealing. With whatever zeal they may be pressed, they aim at an object wholly distinct from that of providing the land-owners with a substitute for the destroyed records. They tend to make the destruction of the records the basis of schemes by which some may get without paying for it that which before the fire they did not own.

If, before the fire, the records showed that a certain lot was held by A, by a warrantee deed, subject to a recorded mortgage to B, an infant 2 years old, residing in Boston, the Legislature should pass no act to enable A to obtain a decree for a title free of the mortgage; for its obligation to protect owners from loss by the destruction of the records applies as much to the holders of recorded mortgages, leases, or judgments, as to the holders of deeds, and as well to those who hold by descent as to those who hold by will or by deed. It might be ingeniously argued that necessity now requires us to allow a general grab to be made by those who are on hand and wide awake, as against all others, so that the property of the inexperienced, the absent, or the defenceless may be divided among those who are on the watch for it. This would only complicate our titles, the evidences of which are now deficient, by flooding them with a mass of fraudulent decrees and sinister litigation, which would do far more than the fire itself to embarrass the future business of conveying and mortgaging land. In short, we do not want to offer a premium to sharpers to grab what they do not own, and to complicate titles by spreading over them a new cloud in the form of a decree obtained by fraud, mistake, perjury, or want of notice to the actual owners.

For it must be conceded, in advance, that any decree of title that the Courts may be authorized to render must be liable to be opened for the same reasons of fraud, perjury, or mistake as the ordinary decrees of the Courts may be opened. We suppose no Legislature would pass a law providing that a decree of title obtained from a Court by fraud, perjury, or mistake, and without the knowledge of the true owner, should be valid against the true owner. Moreover there is no doubt that the ordinary rule of law applying to titles obtained by statutory proceeding, viz.: that any irregularity in the proceeding vitiates the title, would have to apply to decrees of title obtained under any of the proposed acts.

Yet it is conceded by all lawyers that something shorter, cheaper, and more effective than the antiquated chancery proceeding, to perpetuate testimony concerning title to real estate, is required. A fair opportunity must be given to real-estate owners to notify all the world that they claim certain property as theirs, and to obtain a decree of the Court that it is theirs, which shall be made with reasonable prudence and sufficient certainty to become a proof of title acceptable to all purchasers and lenders on mortgage. For this purpose, the petitioner should be required to state every fact he knows concerning the chain of title, and the names of such persons as he believes have any additional knowledge concerning it, and concerning encumbrances, or adverse claims, and concerning present and past possession of the property, and of the deeds and other evidences of title, so as to enable the Court to determine what parties interested shall be notified by personal service,—and what by publication of the notice, the rule being, as in other proceedings, that all parties in possession or interested and resident in the State should be personally served, and all non-residents served by publication and mailing, if their residences can be ascertained. The Courts should protect the rights of minors and other persons under disability so as to bind their interests wherever they are made parties, and should in all respects proceed as a Court of Equity, and not as a drum-head court-martial.

The steps above indicated, however, would generally enable a Court to render a decree so circumstantial and elaborate that it would amount in itself to a judicially-certified abstract of the title to the property, in which the proof of the facts and the decision and dignity of the Court would reinforce each other, and shut out the suggestion of fraud. The work would involve some expense; but each property-holder could decide for himself whether he would incur it or not, and voluntary expenses seldom produce complaint. Within what time a decree so rendered might be opened by any person competent to sue, or whether, after a certain time, say three years even, persons incompetent to sue should be cut off, are questions which the Legislature will gravely consider. An act so framed and administered, under the eye of such Judges as honor the Bench of Cook County, would do nothing to increase, and the utmost possible to lessen, the evils inflicted by the fire upon our titles to real estate.

The London *Saturday Review* of Jan. 6 contains a savage assault upon the American case against Great Britain, to be presented to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, basing its ferocity upon the assumption that the United States is going to demand an indemnity of England for the entire expense of the late war of the rebellion. It deems the "case" a purely impertinent affront, and demands that the English agents shall withdraw from a tribunal which will condescend even to entertain such a monstrous proposition, in comparison with which "the most hostile and the most scornful of Prince Bismarck's communications to the French Government are courteous and friendly." The proposition to withdraw from an arbitration to which it has consented is not altogether uncharacteristic of "perfidious Albion," but, before the British Lion allows his fury to become utterly ungovernable, it would at least be consistent for that animal to ascertain whether the cause is sufficient for this display of viciousness. The *Saturday Review* styles the American "case" an indictment against England. If, then, the indictment is made, and the case is pending, all that the defendant has to do is to await the decision of the Court. It is not proper to prejudice the case while it is on trial, neither is it proper to bring a Court into contempt which the defendant has accepted as an impartial adjudicator. After the verdict is rendered, it will be in order for the English Lion to growl his loudest, if he is dissatisfied, but until that time he should possess his Royal soul in patience, for, perhaps, after all, it is simple reparation for actual losses, and not consequential damages, that the United States ask for. In any event, this bluster and bravado, to affect the decision of an International Court, is unseemly, to say the least.

THE GERMAN WORKINGMEN AND THE FIRE-ORDINANCE.

The Sunday meeting of German workingmen, to discuss the fire-ordinance, was certainly a remarkable one in all its aspects. Mr. Hesing himself had the good sense not to put in an appearance, but probably inspired the speeches and subsequent action of the meeting, as their drift throughout was not a discussion of the merits of the fire-ordinance so much as an effort to sustain the riotous crew who broke up the recent meeting of the Common Council. The failure of the Grand Jury to indict the rioters has evidently emboldened this meeting to endorse the conduct of the mob, and to virtually express the determination to repeat that high-handed outrage when circumstances are favorable.

The resolutions are three in number. The first fully endorses everything done by the residents of the North Side and by Mr. Hesing in opposition to the fire-ordinance now pending in the Common Council. There is no mistaking the language of this resolution. It contains no exceptions whatever. It covers the whole field, and it is a very wide field, too. It not only asserts that the Germans had the rights of the question in relation to the location of the fire-limits, but it goes further than this, and insists that the Germans were right in their manner of opposition to the proposed ordinance. It endorses the forming of a turbulent procession, marching with a foreign flag at its head, and transparencies and effigies borne by each division, threatening violence to the municipal authorities. It endorses the right of these disorderly persons to break down the doors of the Council Chamber, and, under cover of a Prussian banner, rush in pell-mell, and, taking possession of the apartment, drive out those to whose use it is devoted. It endorses the assault upon and wounding of police officers, and the destruction of city property. Summed up, it defies law-makers, and authorizes the violation of law when the violators have the power in their hands. Such a resolution as this is only another direct threat to intimidate the Common Council from legislating for the best interests of the city at large—even for its future salvation.

The third resolution puts this threat in process of application, by pledging those who passed it to act with all other citizens in making effective the principles declared in the first. We have already seen what these principles are, and that they involve the right of being a law unto one's self; the right of each man to make his own laws and to violate with impunity the acts framed by the legally-constituted law-makers. Encouraged by immunity from punishment in the first attack upon law, the law-breakers now declare themselves ready to repeat the offence, and invite other nationalities to co-operate with them. The authorities, however, will not be surprised a second time. Force will be met with force. No Alderman will be intimidated from the performance of his duty a second time, and the adoptors of the seditious resolutions may learn, when it is too late, that their own inconsiderate action has fastened upon them a fire-ordinance more stringent than it would have been had they sought to influence legislation in a legitimate manner.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN ALABAMA.

Two years ago, Senator Spencer, of Alabama, had control of the Federal appointments in that State, and, those officers being adverse to the re-election of Senator Warner, a Democratic Legislature and Governor were elected, though all the rest of the Republican State ticket had a large majority. In time, a Democrat was elected in place of Warner. Shortly afterward, Senator Spencer, by some act, forfeited his control of the Federal appointments in Alabama, and all his friends were removed; and, by some sort of retributive justice, ex-Senator Warner was made Collector of the Port of Mobile, the most profitable office in the State. Warner's nomination has been hanging fire in the Senate ever since, until, within a few days, when it was withdrawn. The following, from our Washington despatches of yesterday, tells the rest of the story:

Spencer, of Alabama, announces to his friends that the withdrawal of Warner as Collector of Mobile will secure his (Spencer's) re-election to the Senate for six years. It will enable him to control fifty-eight appointments, of more value than all the rest of the Federal patronage in the State.

To those who have doubted the necessity of a reform in the Civil Service, this item will prove instructive. It is a confirmation of the fact reported by the Civil Service Commission, that the appointing power vested in the Executive has been forced from him, and usurped by members of Congress of both Houses, making "the President and Secretaries merely the appointment clerks of Congress, from which body the Constitution carefully withholds the appointing power." The Commission further said: "Thus it is not denied that the chief national appointments in the several States are now really made, not by the President and Senate, but at the pleasure of the Senators from the State in which the office is to be filled." The case in Alabama is directly confirmatory of these statements. All regard for the public service is lost sight of, and the appointing power is delegated to defeat the popular will and force the re-election of Senators who otherwise would be defeated. The public interests are put out of sight altogether, and Senator Spencer is allowed fifty-eight Federal appointments in the State of Alabama to enable him, by the aid of that many personal strikers, to pack a Legislature to re-elect him. This system, thus notoriously illustrated to the personal knowledge of the whole Senate, has been recently proclaimed to be the best Civil Service system in the world.

What has been done in Alabama has been, or is likely to be, done in every other State. It is notorious that the Federal appointments in the State of New York have been for a long time controlled in the interest of that one of the Senators whose term expires first, and to accomplish his re-election; and considerations of competency, efficiency, and personal integrity of the officers appointed are made subordinate. When these cases of New York and Alabama are multiplied by the large number of Representatives who have no hope of a re-election save through the more or less corrupt efforts of the Federal office-holders in their districts, the public will understand the extent of the abomination and the measure of the national disgrace. The evils of this system are not confined to the filling of Federal offices with the mere personal followers or supporters of men in Congress. These office-holders hold their places, and are protected in their unfitness, incompetency, and, oftentimes, dishonesty, by their Congressional patrons. But the reciprocal duty—the price for which they obtain their places—is shown in the character of the men who obtain and hold seats in both Houses of Congress by the use of such agencies. A reform in the Civil Service that would restore the appointing power to the Executive, and take it away from the usurping Congressmen, would be followed by a healthful improvement of Congress. Men of ability and character would become candidates, and, conventions being no longer packed and controlled or purchaseable by Federal patronage used by the incumbent, the people will be free to elect the best men, and men who will neither bargain their votes for offices, nor withhold their votes to compel an Administration to comply with their demands.

There is again a disposition upon the part of some of the members of the State Legislature to tinker the new Temperance bill. The latest attempt is made by Mr. Morrill, of the House, who has offered a supplemental bill providing that the law shall not apply to native Illinois wine, ale, beer, or cider. We do not know the grounds upon which Mr. Morrill proposes to except these beverages, unless it be on the usual plea that they are not intoxicating. But, if they are not intoxicating, then the law does not apply to them, and there is no danger of any damages arising from their use, either to the saloon-keeper or to the owner of the property upon which the saloon is located. On the other hand, if they are intoxicating, then they ought clearly to be kept within the provisions of the bill. In either event, the House acted wisely in refusing to refer the question to a Select Committee, as Mr. Morrill desired, and sending it to the Temperance Committee, where it will receive its quietus. The bill cannot be improved, and any attempt to tinker it will only result in impairing its efficiency. As the bill stands, it is eminently popular, and there could not be an instrument framed which would give greater satisfaction at the same time to temperance men, drinkers, and sellers. The House will do well in future to make the same disposition of every attempt to add to or take from the powers of the law until it has been tried. It is good enough to be let alone.

OUR NAVY.

The bill offered by Mr. Banks to authorize the construction of twenty new sloops-of-war, shows that at last some one in Washington is waking up to the realization that we have a great many vessels but no navy; that we have twenty light-draught monitors, built at a cost of $11,000,000, which are good for nothing, mainly because they do not float long enough to go to sea, and are a dead loss to the country because no one will buy them except for old iron; and that the larger number of the vessels in the navy are of no practical account, because they are too much decayed to make a long cruise. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in his last report, dated Oct. 26, 1871, says:

In reporting the condition of the iron-clad vessels, very little can be said in their favor. Forty of the 51 vessels are of less than 550 tons measurement; cannot carry a modern battery; have very little speed, consequently cannot be of much use in fighting an enemy in an offing or in protecting a harbor. They were built in violation of established principles of naval architecture; have been of no practical service to the country, unless their name of iron-clad has spread terror through the world. The deck-beams of most all of the small class are very much decayed, but it is not advisable to replace the rotten beams with iron, except something unforeseen calls for their services. Four of the largest class, built in the navy-yard of white oak, are now on the stocks, two of which are too much decayed to be completed, and should be broken up.

It is not considered good policy for this Government to build large iron-clad vessels at the present time, inasmuch as endurance may be obtained in vessels carrying few guns of heavy armor, and it will be well to await the experience of those Governments who are obliged to spend money in the investigation of whether vessels shall be iron-clad or not; the improvement in ordnance tending to raise that question.

The above mortifying admission tells the whole story, and, in view of its disclosures, and the immense sums of money which have been squandered to produce such results, Congress should at least act intelligently, if it is going to act at all. We have lately had all sorts of rumors of rupture with Spain and Russia, and now Venezuela looms up in the distance as a speck of war. With these constantly-recurring liabilities to get into trouble with our neighbors, it is, of course, necessary that our Navy Department should be waked up, and kept awake. But, before we commence launching out into more expense for our navy, let us at least know what we are about. Too much money has already been thrown away to waste any more. It is certainly very remarkable that our ship-builders, who succeed in constructing the finest merchant service in the world, cannot produce a naval service. If we are to have more vessels of war, let the Navy Department, if it can keep awake long enough, insist that naval architecture, ability to float, and capacity to carry men, stores, and guns—shall constitute some of the features of this new increase. If the Department is going into naval construction helter-skelter, as before, awarding contracts to ignoramuses, adopting every new theory of every dabbler in the business, and throwing away money on iron rafts that are only sure to keep above water by being moored to a dock, then we had better stop where we are, and not take any marine risks in future.

PENSION FRAUDS.

The House of Representatives, last week passed a bill appropriating nearly $33,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year. It was stated to the Committee of Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, in the presence of the Commissioner of Pensions,—and the statement was formally made to the House by General Garfield,—that one-fourth of the pensions now paid by the Government were frauds. This statement certainly deserves consideration and investigation. There are thousands of cases pending before the Departments wherein pensions are claimed, but which have to wait for their turn in the examination. Three-fourths of these, it may be assumed, are honest, yet they have been postponed, and the money rightfully payable to the claimants paid over at the rate of eight or nine millions of dollars annually to the impostors who have, by perjury and the carelessness of the Federal agents, been able to become pensioners. No fraud is so successful as that of getting on the pension roll. Once on the roll, the danger of a discovery of the fraud is very remote. These frauds are practised by skilful operators. An agent will fill a thousand applications, one-tenth of which will be honest. It is a notorious fact that the evidence in cases of fraud is generally more complete than in the honest cases. The manufacturer of bogus pension claims knows precisely the amount of proof necessary to meet the requirements of the law and of the regulations. A thousand pension claims, at an average of $100 a year each, will amply pay the trouble and expense of preparing the papers, and getting all the medical and surgical certificates. A single year's pension will justify the manufacturer in leaving his accomplices in the full enjoyment of the spoils thereafter. But the fact is, that these procurers of pensions continue in thousands of cases to share the money with the pensioners, or to draw the whole sum. It is a disgrace that the national bounty should be abused, and the Treasury robbed, and no steps taken either to detect the fraud or to purge the lists. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, changing the mode of paying pensions, and, instead of having one or two Pension Agents in a State, to have them paid by the Postmaster at each county seat. This would, it is claimed, by reducing the number of persons to be paid at each agency, enable the agent personally to understand the circumstances of each case, and to detect any imposture or fraud that may be practised. Another plan is to transfer the payment of pensions to army officers, detailed for that purpose, with the additional duty of investigating each case, and, wherever an imposture has been practised, to report the fact to the Department. According to General Garfield's statement, over eight millions of dollars are drawn annually from the Treasury to pay fraudulent pensions. The expense of an examination by a Board of military officers in each State would not equal one-half of one year's interest on this sum; and, besides saving this immense sum, would lead to the discovery and punishment of those who have practised this scheme of public robbery.

Congress is perpetually tinkering at the Pension law, and forever passing special acts. During the last few years it has weakly yielded to the demands of an organization of claim-agents for an extension of pensions to all manner of persons. These acts are not for the benefit of deserving pensioners, but for the benefit of these agents. Under one of the recent acts, nearly 100,000 claims were filed, from which the claim-agents will reap, directly or indirectly, over two millions of dollars, and yet another bill is now pending which, if it passes, will add $15,000,000 annually to the pay-roll, of which the claim-agents will draw one-third.

Attention is called to a card from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, published in another part of this paper. It will be seen that, owing to building operations being retarded by the inclemency of the weather, there is at present a surplus of labor in the city; and, as workingmen are coming here in considerable numbers, many of them, being unable to get employment and being without funds, find it necessary to apply to the Society for assistance (there were *eighty* such cases, we are informed, last Saturday),—thus throwing upon it quite an addition to the heavy burden it is legitimately bearing. Upon the advent of spring, the present state of affairs will undoubtedly be altered; avenues of labor will be opened to thousands; and our people will hail with pleasure the accession of any number of good workmen from abroad. It is calculated that two months must elapse, however, before such a change shall occur; and, during that period, mechanics and laborers in other parts of the country, who are destitute of means, will best consult their interests by remaining away from Chicago.

From the published reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, it appears that there are 5,643,934 persons in the United States who can neither read nor write. Of these, 743,493 are white voters. New York holds the bad eminence of having more illiterate white voters than any other State,—73,501. Illinois, with 40,801, is fifth on the list. Of the whole number of the uneducated, 2,634,687 (nearly seven-twelfths) are women. At this rate, the success of the woman-suffrage movement would add to the voting population 1,040,783 white persons unable to read and write, and probably nearly as many, if not more, colored women in the same deplorable condition. This is a bad showing. The aggregate of minor illiterates (those between 10 and 21 years) is 2,005,112, of whom 1,698,144 are in the Southern States. North Carolina heads the list, with 229,159. In the North, Ohio occupies the same position, with 47,654. The figures show the necessity of energetic endeavor to provide schools and school-teachers, and, if need be, pupils. The subject has attracted much attention in Congress, and the Committee on Education and Labor has agreed to report favorably Mr. Perce's Educational bill. This proposes to devote the net proceeds of the sales of public lands to maintaining public schools,—one-half of the sum to be a Perpetual National Education Fund, and the other half to be distributed among the States and Territories on the basis of population. To entitle any State or Territory to its quota, it must provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of 6 and 16. During the first year, one-half the sum may be devoted to a Normal School, but afterwards not more than one-tenth. Cities of over 20,000 inhabitants cannot be aided in this way. The several States are left perfectly free to establish whatever grades of schools they may think best, and to have whatever they wish taught in them. The *Nation* of the 27th inst. praises the bill in general, but brings forward three well-founded objections: It thinks that the benefits of the Fund should not be confined to places of less than 20,000 inhabitants, but should be universal; that a special provision should be inserted, by which no ecclesiastical, corporate, or private school should receive aid; and that aid should be given to any locality only when people resident there have raised a certain proportionate sum for purposes of education. When we consider that our large cities are very hot-beds of ignorance, the unwisdom of refusing them aid, which less needy places are freely given, is apparent. The experience of Great Britain, within the past year, is a sufficient proof of the necessity of guarding against the appropriation of the Fund to sectarian schools, and the great importance of securing the hearty support of those whom the schools benefit can scarcely be overestimated.

In 1868, the Hon. George J. Bamler was a member of the New York Assembly, from Buffalo. In the summer of that year he went abroad, and, on his return, he decided that a serenade would be a fitting token of his constituents' joy, and deputed his brother John to get one up. John, with the aid of Sheriff Darcy, did so. George was duly serenaded, and appeared upon his steps in time to receive Mr. Darcy's assurances, in behalf of a grateful constituency, that the Hon. George J. Bamler was as the apple of their eye, etc., etc. That gentleman, although completely taken by surprise, made a pleasant speech, and invited the serenaders to walk in, which they did forthwith, and, after the usual ceremonies, left. So far, so good. The arrangement was that Mr. Darcy was to pay the band, and so cancel a debt of $25 due from him to the serenaded Assemblyman. A few weeks ago, the ex-Hon. G. J. Bamler demanded the amount of the debt. It was refused. Suit was brought, and last Wednesday, despite a full *exposé* of the whole matter, judgment was given for the plaintiff; so that he managed, after all, to get his serenade without paying for it.

The great "whitewashing" school of history, which Froude inaugurated by showing that Mary, Queen of Scots, was white as snow, and Henry VIII. an amiable monarch, whose only failing was a weakness for wives, has led to its legitimate result by producing a reaction, which, not content with blackening character indiscriminately, is killing off, one by one, even the memories of bygone heroes, by proving that they never existed. The last victim is Lycurgus, and his slayer is a certain Herr Trieber, who has just published a work entitled "Investigations on the History of the Spartan Constitution." Professor John Fiske has traced countless other legends to the ever-recurring contest of Light and Darkness; and to this same source Herr Frieber refers the now legendary Lycurgus, making him a mere representation of the Sun-God. He traces all the varying accounts of the Spartan Lawgiver to one writer, Ephorus, who is known to us only by the quotations from his works in Plutarch and Aristotle. Having thus made everything depend upon one man, he proceeds to show that that man is a wholly untrustworthy guide,—so untrustworthy, in fact, that his saying anything is *prima facie* evidence of its untruth. The inference is plain, and we fear that the Spartan Hero must die.

A queer instance of ecclesiastical arrogance comes to us from across the ocean. A few days ago, the Scotch Free Presbytery of Forfar was holding its annual meeting, and the Moderator became incensed at some charges brought against him by one of the clergy. He threatened, if the offender did not at once retract them, to "deliver him over to utter condemnation." No answer was made, and this humble follower of God proceeded: "Though I be the least of Saints, I don't see that you can afford to treat me with contempt. It would have given me satisfaction to keep you out of the hands of the God of Judgment, but you have rendered this impossible. I therefore deliver you over finally and irrevocably to Him." With such examples as this set her by her ministry, it is not surprising that Scotland prefers the Old Testament to the New.

The citizens of Omaha are in great glee over the location of the depot, machine-shop, and all other buildings of the Union Pacific Railway in that city. The *Tribune and Republican* publishes the contract between the officers of the Company with the representatives of the City of Omaha and the County of Douglas, and a despatch from New York asserts that it has been signed and all matters in relation thereto have been definitely settled. The city and county furnish the land, and the Company agrees to spend not less than $100,000 in buildings during the current year. The long controversy between Council Bluffs and Omaha, in relation to this subject seems, therefore, to be decided in favor of the latter city.

If the Louisiana Legislature had decided to imitate that of Georgia, it is fortunate for Speaker (or ex-Speaker) Carter that enough votes were obtained to expel him. In the Georgia House, one of its members, H. L. Hilyer, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in defeating a motion for his expulsion. Then arose one of his antagonists, who knocked him down on the floor of the House, and proceeded to strike and kick him, amid the uproarious applause of the remainder of his enemies, who formed a ring and prevented his friends from coming to the rescue. The victim of this brutality is now seriously ill from the effects of the assault, and his assailant has not, we believe, been even reprimanded for his dastardly deed.

While France was trying to fight Germany, Victor Place, French Consul General at New York City, was busy in forwarding arms and ammunition, and busier in charging commissions and taking bribes for doing his duty. The disproportion between the sums he drew for and the cargoes he sent, joined with the complaints of merchants whose bribes had been taken and no return given therefor, caused M. Victor Place to be summoned to Paris, which place he left last Friday for a prison, where he is to spend the next two years, and pay the State 2,000 francs for his support.

The Senate of Virginia has refused, by a vote of 8 to 21, to repeal the law punishing petty convicts by the lash. The whipping of women for petty offences is by no means an uncommon thing in Virginia. Every county and city has its post, its thongs, and its whipper.

PERSONAL.

Harry Meiggs, the Railway King of South America, has forwarded to St. Luke's Church, Catskill, N. Y., a gift of $1,000.

—President Thiers has been suffering from inflammation of the eye, but an eminent London occulist whom he consulted declares there is no cause for uneasiness.

—William Chisholm, a British veteran of 1812, died last week at Louth, Canada, aged 88 years. The deceased was in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, being wounded in the latter.

—The Greencastle (Ind.) *Banner* says: "Miss Fannie J. Kellogg called on Miss Nilsson while at Indianapolis on Tuesday, and will probably go to Europe with her in the spring, for the purpose of travelling and pursuing her musical studies."

—Iowa City has a musical prodigy who imitates any instrument from a music-box to a full brass band. He travels on his accomplishments, and doesn't disdain five-cent pieces.

—Mr. William Henry Gregory, of Galway, who has been nineteen years a member of the British Parliament, and was noted for his ostentatious sympathy with the Southern Secessionists, left England on the 11th ult. to assume the position of Governor of Ceylon.

—A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* writing in defence of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull says: "I have never yet met the man or woman who ever conversed with Mrs. W. half an hour, and left her sweet presence without loving her as few women were ever loved by mortals."

—At the recent gathering of old settlers at Rockford, Ill., Robert Cross related the details of his journey from the East in 1838. He said that at that time he was accustomed to pay 25 cents per meal and 12½ cents for lodging at the taverns; but at Chicago he was obliged to pay $11 for one night's lodging and meals.

—Mr. Gauthier, Consul General of France in Canada, has received permission to return to France, and will leave Canada in April next. Mr. Gauthier has resided in Quebec for seven years. He will be replaced by Mr. Chavelier, some time Consul General at Geneva.

—Mr. T. C. Davis, editor of the Osceola (Mo.) *Democrat*, got a man to attempt his assassination the other night, just before his journal went to press, so as to scoop the rival paper. The accomplice didn't aim badly enough, and "vaccinated" Mr. Davis generally. He was too much hurt to write up the affair, so the opposition paper got the item exclusively.

—Philip Boethner was committed to jail in Paterson, New Jersey, by his two wives, who had lived happily in the same house for three years. One speaks only German, the other only English. Philip had told the second that the first was his mother, and the first that the second was a servant. Yesterday a woman who spoke both English and German visited the house, and when Philip reached home the hair flew.

—The Columbus (O.) *Journal* tells the following joke:

Coming from Jeffersonville the other day, Mr. Smith, our Recorder, stepped aboard the cars at a station. Just opposite no was an empty seat, the end next the window being occupied by a colored man. After looking in vain for another seat, Mr. Smith took that one, and soon began a sarcastic quizzing: "Are you travelling?" "No, not in particular." "Are you going to Columbus?" "No." "You had better stop off—a good chance for a barber," etc., etc. No satisfaction being obtained from his sable companion, Mr. Smith subsided. Then it was his turn to submit to questions: "Do you reside at Columbus?" "Yes, I am the Recorder of Bartholomew County." "Well, I am a member of Congress from Alabama, and am on my way to Washington."

—The death is announced, in the *Levant Herald*, of Naili-Mustapha Pasha, better known as Mustapha Kiritli Pasha, from his long connection with the Island of Crete. An Albanian by birth, he took service in early life under Mehemet Ali Pasha, of Egypt, and was sent by him in 1822 to assist in quelling the disturbance in Crete. In 1833 he had the chief command in suppressing a still more formidable outbreak in that island, of which he remained Governor until 1841, when Crete passed from Egyptian rule to the direct domination of the Porte. Mustapha Pasha continued to govern it until 1866, when he was summoned to Constantinople, and after filling several important offices, was appointed Grand Vizier, and held that post for upward of a year. Shortly after the outbreak of the last Cretan revolt in 1866, Mustapha Pasha was sent on a special mission of conciliation to the island, but his mission proved a failure, and since that period he has retired from public life. He is supposed to have been upward of 80 years of age.

POLITICAL.

Seventeen women applied for positions in the late Wyoming Legislature.

—The Ohio *State Journal* presents for the Vice Presidency the name of ex-Governor William Dennison, of that State.

—The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says that Mr. McClellan, recently removed from the office of Collector of the Port of Troy, declines to surrender the office, claiming that he comes under the Civil Tenure act, and cannot be turned out except for cause.

—The Bangor *Commercial* has found the record of a Democratic caucus which was held by the members of the Maine Legislature in 1844. Of the Committee of twenty-nine who were appointed to organize the party throughout the State, only three remain in the Democratic party,—Judge R. D. Rice, Mr. W. P. Haines, and Mr. Atwood Levenselar. The *Commercial* remarks, "Death and Republicanism have made about equal havoc with the rest."

—Wendell Phillips says:

I shall not state a paradox wholly new when I affirm that, so far as we have tried the system of universal suffrage in governing great cities, it has proved a failure. We dare not weigh New York with London. In the face of the Toryism and the despotism of Europe, we dare not write New York and New Orleans beside Paris and Berlin. You may load your fingers with diamonds, and fill your pockets with gold, and cover your neck with pearls, and walk up and down the strand at midnight, and be certain to come home in the morning; but no man would ever try that experiment in Broadway without making his will.

—A Boston correspondent of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* thus explains the "dark ways" of the lobbyists:

A friend of mine, who has been a member of the Legislature for a number of years, was talking to the principal lobbyist at the State House, a short time since. My friend said to him, "Well, Mr. ——, you never got around me when you wanted to carry through any of your schemes." "Oh, yes," replied the other, "I always got some honest old farmer to take a seat next to yours and tell you that his particular friends in the country wished it done, that it would be a great benefit to their towns, and you always voted just as I wanted you to."

—The New York *Tribune* says: "A statement has gone the rounds of the press, the *Tribune* itself not being guiltless in the matter, to the effect that Governor Warmoth is a native of Louisiana, and only 28 years old. The Governor is a native of the North, of Illinois we believe, and must be nearly or quite 32. He first came to prominence as a General of Missouri Militia early in the war, thence entered the volunteer service, was Provost-Judge in New Orleans under Banks, Treasury Agent in Texas, practicing lawyer in New-Orleans, and so come to his present position."

—A correspondent of the Xenia (Ohio) *Gazette* tells the following respecting Senator Sherman and Vice President Colfax:

John Sherman's first appearance before the public (and I have it from good authority) was at the Philadelphia Convention that nominated General Taylor for President. It happened in this wise: He was a delegate to that Convention. When, in the organization, it came to the election of a Secretary, Judge ——, also an Ohio delegate, arose in the Convention, and said that the Ohio delegation had a young man in it whom he desired to nominate for that position; that, if elected, it would probably be the only official position he would ever hold, as, he said, he hailed from a hopelessly Democratic district. He was unanimously chosen. A delegate from Indiana nominated a young man from that delegation for Assistant Secretary, and made a similar speech concerning him, and he was chosen. Schuyler Colfax and John Sherman met each other and shook hands, for the first time, at the Secretary's desk.

—Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, has published an address to the colored people of his State, and it has been indorsed by the Republican members of the Legislature, advising them not to yield to the enticement of agents who are endeavoring to persuade them to emigrate to other States, and saying to them: "I feel satisfied that there is no better place under the sun than North Carolina for the honest, industrious colored man and woman. Thousands of acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere are embraced within our limits. Good health abounds here to as great an extent as in any State of the Union. The Ku-Klux Klans having been suppressed, good order and quietude will soon, if it does not now, reign supreme in our midst. Labor is as much needed here as anywhere else."

—A resolution looking toward compensation by the United States Government for the emancipation of the slaves was lately introduced in the Georgia Senate. It was referred to a Committee, which, in due time, reported the following preamble and resolution, which the Senate passed by a vote of 31 to 5:

WHEREAS, The war lately waged by the United States Government against the Confederate States was, from the beginning of the year 1863 until the close of said war, carried on for the express purpose of emancipating the slaves, and, emancipation having been received and considered by all parties as a result of the war; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate looks with disfavor upon the move emanating from the Republican side of the Chamber, having for its ostensible object the obtaining pay for emancipated slaves, that public opinion nowhere deems such a result possible, and that no good, but on the contrary, positive evil, would attend its agitation.

—The Hon. George R. Dennis, who has been elected to succeed the Hon. George Vickers as Senator from Maryland, for six years from the 4th of March, 1873, was born in 1822, in Worcester County, Md. He was State Senator in 1856, was in the Lower House in 1867, and last fall was again elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. He was one of the Delegates-at-Large for the State of Maryland at the Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair in 1868, in New York city, and was a Vice President of that body. Originally he was a physician, but for many years has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Before the war he was an old-line Whig. He is President of the Eastern Shore Railroad, and also a Director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

RAILROADS.

Shreveport, La., is to have the workshops of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—The Traverse City Railroad, a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, will be finished in August.

—The trade of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway has reached Onion River, and progresses at the rate of three-fourths of a mile per day.

—There are 68 passenger trains in and out of the Boston and Albany station in Boston per day. With the regular and extra freight trains, there are nearly 100 trains in all a day.

—The Quantico Branch of the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad will be ready for travel in May. When completed there will be no transhipment of passengers or freight to steamer at Aquia Creek for Washington, but this will be done at Shipping Point. By this arrangement one hour's time will be saved between Richmond and Washington. Aquia Creek will be crossed by a trestle bridge, 1,050 feet in length.

—General Winslow, the new contractor of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, Colonel H. L. Merrill, Superintendent of construction, and Mr. Douglas, contractor to build the tunnel near Vienna, have been in Mound City and Cairo lately, and, in conversation with citizens, have encouraged them greatly. They have assured them who have conversed with them that, within a few days, a large force will be at work along the entire length of the road, and that it will be finished by the 1st of November next. The Mound City *Journal* says the contractors are to have $200,000 per month to work with, which will be sufficient to pay all the hands they will need, and the other necessary expenses for material, &c.

—Track-laying on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad has not far advanced beyond McGregor, though its terminus is now somewhere between North McGregor and Lansing. Grading is finished to the State line, and is being carried into Minnesota. La Crescent is the point to be reached to make the route continuous to St. Paul. There it connects with the Chicago & St. Paul Road, which runs from there northward into the latter city. And there are now only twenty-three miles of grading to be done between the State line and La Crescent to have the way clear for putting down the iron. Wednesday afternoon, President Graves notified the Superintendent of the Chicago & St. Paul Road that the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road would meet them at La Crescent with the cars between the 1st and 15th of June next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rutland, Vt., has English sparrows, for whom boxes have been placed in the shade-trees about the streets and private grounds.

—Natural gas from the Bloomfield well has been conveyed to the pipes in Rochester, N. Y.

—Some worthless dogs, at Leavenworth, have killed Dr. Huson's full-blooded Cashmere goat, valued at $1,500.

—A Worcester (Mass.) policeman has been suspended from duty for kissing a pretty girl he was going home with—in his official capacity.

—The inhabitants of Westport, Conn., can hear the fog-whistle on Long Island shore, 20 miles away, in foggy weather.

—A very singular matrimonial case recently happened in Essex County, Va. A gentleman's second wife's two sons married his third wife's two daughters.

—The Cambridge young ladies refuse to accept courtesies involving an outlay of lucre from the Harvard men. They even insist upon paying for their tickets to the college assemblies.

—Knoxville, Tenn., is shipping Southward horses and mules in great numbers, for which there is an active demand throughout Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

—The saloon-keepers of Leavenworth have raised $1,500 to defeat any further legislation in the Kansas Legislature unfriendly to the sale of liquor.

—The manufacture of moccasins is an important branch of industry in Bangor, Me. The sales aggregate $200,000 per year, and the chief depots are New York, Chicago, St. Paul, and Philadelphia.

—A man in Danbury (Conn.) discovered that powder fried in lard was good for boils. He tried it. The stove cover is in the second story now, though most all the rest of the stove has been collected. He was deceived in his lard, he says.

—A train of cars recently passed through the Shewangunk tunnel, on the Midland Railroad, in six minutes. This tunnel, which was commenced less than a year ago, is nearly 1,500 feet in length, 26 feet wide, and 20 feet high.

—The tobacco crop of the year in the Connecticut Valley has been a most remarkable one. The raisers have discovered that stable manure is the best fertilizer. The result is that this article has been in demand, and instead of being sold, as it used to be, for 50 cents a load, it now brings $10 and $12 a cord. It is brought in large quantities from out of the State.

—A rat-catcher is now creating a sensation in Toronto. He professes to be able to mesmerize the loathsome vermin by a disagreeable smelling ointment. He is frequently in a maudlin condition, and often amuses himself by suspending his disgusting pets by their tails, and oscillating them in close proximity to the persons of females and children.

—The following notice was served upon a Northern school teacher in Texas recently, signed by some eight or ten of the larger boys, three of them between 17 and 20 years of age: "We, the undersigned, require you to treat to a bushel of pecans, five pounds of raisins, and three of candy. If you refuse we will put you in the deepest hole of water within one mile of the school house."

—A chambermaid in Bangor, while shaking a rug out of a second story window, lost her balance, turned a complete somersault, and came down to the ground with a rush. Astonishing to all who witnessed the fall, she jumped up, ran into the house, and resumed her work as if nothing had happened. And yet she is a Caucasian.

—Wheeling, Va., is moving for the erection of two nail mills. The Wheeling and Belmont Wine and Grape Growing Association offered to put their property just above Bridgeport into the stock of the company at $58,000, provided the balance of $200,000 should be subscribed in cash. Already a large amount of the remaining sum has been pledged. Wealthy capitalists have the matter in hand, and propose to push it through. Another company, having a similar project in view, has selected a site just above Martin's Ferry.

—An ingenious Yankee was before the Postmaster General the other day with a postage stamp that had on its adhesive side a taste of choice candy. One sort had chocolate, another orange, a third lemon, and so on through the list of popular sweetmeats. The inventor urged increased sales and waste that would come from this improvement. The Postmaster General reserved his decision as to the advisability of the Government buying out the confectionery business.

—Mr. H. N. Moseley, naturalist of the English Eclipse Expedition, says he found the Suez Canal "perfectly swarming with fish from one end to the other." Many specimens were taken with hand-lines close to Port Said, and in the middle of the Great Bitter Lake. They were all of one species, a sort of mullet. The mud brought up from the bottom of Great Bitter Lake by the chain cable, on the contrary, was absolutely devoid of any traces of life.

—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, held in Denver last week, a strong protest was made against the passage of the bill now pending in the Colorado Legislature, providing for the fencing in of growing crops. The resolutions state that 1 per cent of the cost of fencing will pay the expense of herding cattle to protect the crops, and enable the farmers to employ their capital in other investments for the development of the country, while the capital expended in fences is dead property, requiring considerable annual expense for repairs.

—A New York letter has this note: "Poker playing is becoming a great nuisance on our Eastern thoroughfares of travel. Parties take a palace-car state-room, and disturb all the adjacent passengers as they grow boisterous and profane over their cards and wine. There are several noted poker-players belonging to the Democratic wing of the State Legislature. One of them, of ten years' standing, is credited with $5,000, on an average, during every session, through poker-playing while *en route* to and from Albany on the cars.

—Near the towns of Washington and Palermo, in Maine, is a tract of land, 200 by 454 rods, known as Hibbard's Gore, containing some fifteen farm-houses, whose inhabitants, belonging to no town or plantation, pay no taxes, and cannot vote, and during the war were not annoyed by the draft. The origin of this happy land was, that, when the town line of Washington was run out, several poor families lived there, and the town authorities left it out, fearing they might add to their paupers. Palermo has never claimed it, and it has since become quite a settlement, and remains in perfect independence.

—Official reports show in Ohio an annual loss of $3,000,000 in sheep killed by dogs, and nearly $1,000,000 in injuries,—a loss equivalent to 5,000,000 pounds of wool, or a tax of 2 per cent upon the total sum invested in sheep in that State. It is said that in two years, from 1868 to 1870, Illinois sank from the sixth to the ninth rank among the States in the number and value of its sheep, and this great falling off is attributed to a proportionate increase in the number of dogs, and the lack of proper legislation to prevent their ravages among the sheep. The Legislature of Maryland is considering the same subject. The returns from five counties report over 1,100 sheep killed in one year by dogs.

—The Cheyenne *Leader* of Jan. 24 says: "The weather has been so severe at Sherman within the past three days that the men employed to clear the road could not be kept at their work more than a few minutes at a time. Neither money, threats, persuasion, or revolvers would avail to keep them out. The wind blows a hurricane all the time, and the thermometer ranges at from 10 to 20 degrees below zero. If the wind would subside, it is the opinion of railroad men that the road could be opened in 24 hours." At Cheyenne, on Tuesday afternoon, the wind suddenly rose to a tempest. The air was densely filled with snow, which whirled and twisted in all directions. So dense was the mass of snow-flakes in the air, and so powerful and irresistible the wind, that one could not see a yard in advance, even on the sidewalks, where the street was sheltered by a continuous row of buildings. A person was liable to be lost in the most familiar localities, and some citizens who happened to be out lost their way within half a block of their own houses, one lady becoming bewildered when almost inside her own door-yard. The children at the public school had to be taken to their homes, as it would have been utterly impossible for them to have made their way alone through the storm. This terrible squall continued until after midnight. The morning was one of the coldest ever experienced in the city, the mercury indicating 30 degrees below zero.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Awarding of Numerous Contracts for Printing, Stationery, etc.

The Statements of an "Irresponsible" Newspaper---Commissioner Harrison Denies and Explains.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Stearns. Commissioner Ashton presided.

AN INVITATION TO ELGIN.

A communication was received from O. N. Holden, President of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Insane Asylum, inviting the Board to participate in an excursion of a Legislative Committee to that institution on Friday next, at 9 o'clock.

The invitation was accepted.

A REQUEST TO HURRY OUT.

A communication from the Board of Education was received, urging the speedy vacation of the High School building, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

AN ERRAND BOY FOR THE COUNTY AGENT.

A communication from Medical Superintendent Miller, requesting the appointment of an errand boy with a salary of $20 a month for the County Agent, was received and the recommendation concurred in.

A REMINDER.

A communication from E. L. Lane, asking the Board to take some action on his application for an exchange of a burnt bond, made in December, was received, and on motion referred to the Finance Committee.

VACATING A SUBURBAN STREET.

A petition from the owners of Washington Heights subdivision, relative to the opening of a street, published heretofore in THE TRIBUNE, endorsed by the town officers, was presented and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

THE REST OF THE CONTRACTS.

The report of the Joint Committee on awarding contracts for supplies was continued with the following recommendations, that the contracts be awarded to the lowest bidders: To P. Apfel, the contract for boots and shoes; to the *Chicago Legal News* Company, for printing blanks for the Clerk of the Circuit Court; to Sneal, Rebanks & Co., the contract for stationery, printing, and books for the County Treasurer's office; to Cameron & Amberg, the contract for furnishing supplies of printing, stationery and books for the Probate Court and County Clerk's office; to Sneal, Rebanks & Co., the contracts for printing and blanks for the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court; to Cameron & Amberg, the contract for stationery, and books for the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

The Committee recommended that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to draw up the necessary contracts and bonds.

THE FORM OF THE CONTRACTS.

Commissioner Stearns offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee be required to make all contracts so as to require all the names of individual members of firms to be described and sign such contract.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPER.

Commissioner Harrison rose to defend himself against certain charges against the Committee, printed in a certain disreputable newspaper, that a member of the Committee was a silent member of one of the firms to whom a contract was awarded. He could not agree with some of the members as regards the influence of the newspapers. They were the advance guard of the people, and the rottenness of the Municipal and County Government had been unearthed by them. He also defended himself against the charges that he was interested in Englewood real estate, and had, therefore, reported adversely to the abolition of the Normal School.

The report was adopted, such portion of it as related to the form of the contracts being referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COUNTY CANNOT FIX THE PAY OF THE BAILIFFS.

The Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the remuneration of Bailiffs, reported that the Legislature fixed their *per diem* at $4, and that the Board had nothing to do with them more than was entailed by auditing their bills and paying them their dues. The report was concurred in.

DON'T WANT HIS FIELD NOTES.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication of F. W. H. Lauton, concerning field notes, reported recommending that the same be placed on file. The report was concurred in.

GIVE RECEIPTS FOR RELIEF.

The same Committee, to whom were referred the resolutions of Commissioner Harrison, inquiring the authority of Supervisors to order relief for the poor, reported that they thought the present system liable to extreme abuse, and recommended that the Committee on Poor House and Paupers be instructed to inquire whether it is practicable to require the receipt of persons receiving supplies, as well as vouchers of the persons purchasing them, as evidence to be attached to the reports of the Supervisors. The report was concurred in.

BILLS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom were referred sundry bills, reported in favor of the payment of bills amounting to $2,510.95 on account of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, and of $391.06 on account of the County Agent's office, and of $6,916.10 on account of outdoor relief in the towns of Hyde Park, Proviso, Palatine, Lyons, Barrington, New Trier, and Lemont, and of $407.55 on account of transportation. The report was concurred in and the bills ordered paid.

BILLS FOR SALARIES, &C.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to whom were referred sundry bills, reported in favor of their payment. The report was concurred in.

BILLS FOR PAT CARROLL.

The Board listened to the bills of several parties for supplies, salaries, and advertising, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

A number of the bills bore the endorsement in clear round hand: "This Bill is corect, patrick Carroll."

Commissioner Stearns said whenever the Board met a dozen bills were coming in, signed "Patrick Carroll." It did not seem right to him. He wanted all the bills rejoicing in this endorsement immediately collected, and an end made of Patrick Carroll.

Commissioner Herting said a great number of persons held on to these bills, on the ground that he could not get the money.

NOTHING TO DO.

Commissioner Stearns moved to adjourn until Monday next.

Commissioner Hitchcock seconded the motion. All the Board would have to do during the week would be to audit bills they could not pay.

GETTING THROUGH.

The motion was withdrawn, however, and the Board took a recess of fifteen minutes in order to give the Judiciary Committee an opportunity to report upon the form of contracts to be made by the Board, and so clear the decks for a week's vacation.

The fifteen minutes was sand-papered down to five, when the Committee reported, recommending the adoption of the form used for five years past, and further, that the County Clerk require all firms to which contracts have been awarded to disclose the individual members of the firm, and to obtain the designation of each.

The motion to adjourn till Monday was renewed, and carried triumphantly.

HOW THEY SHALL BE ACCOMMODATED.

Informal Meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the Common Council—Proposed Plans for the Admission of the Numerous New Railway Lines—A Good Suggestion.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys met yesterday afternoon at the office of the City Clerk. There were present Messrs. Gill, Sherwood, Cullerton, and Heath. The object was to consider the matter of granting certain privileges respecting the right of way in this city to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company. The Chicago & Danville, the Chicago & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Vincennes Railroads desiring the same privileges, it is proposed to so modify the ordinance as to grant the same rights to all.

The proposed route approaches the city from the south, crossing the corporation limits near Western avenue, and running as far as Kenzie street on a line one-quarter of a mile west of Western avenue. Additional tracks are to be built on Kenzie street to accommodate roads as far as Reuben street; thence the line crosses diagonally on ground purchased by the roads to Depot place. On Depot place it is proposed to give thirty feet in width for a distance of four blocks, dividing the track from the street by a stone wall ten feet high. This would bring the road to Ada street, thence to Halsted street, where it is proposed to erect the depots. The roads propose to look out for themselves, purchasing the property of individuals, and obtain the right of crossing the streets by viaducts.

Mayor Medill was present. The talk was informal, a quorum of the Committee not being present, but enough was said to indicate that the Committee would propose an ordinance granting the desired privilege, and would recommend earnestly that it be passed. It was deemed very desirable that the Danville Road should have easy entrance to the city, and commodious depots, as it taps the coal regions of Indiana, whose products are essential to the welfare of the iron interests of Chicago.

The matter of compelling the Northwestern Railroad to erect viaducts was discussed in a general way, nearly all those present agreeing that that road could be made to do this. If it could not be done directly, it was thought the wished-for end could be accomplished by "unfriendly legislation," that is by forbidding the road to run by steam within the corporation limits, requiring a flagman at every crossing, &c., &c.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Having noticed some remarks in yesterday's TRIBUNE in relation to the now very important subject, viz.: "Considering and adopting some plan by which railroads can be brought to the general business centre of the city with as little interruption, both to the streets and railways, as possible." To obtain such plan, I would suggest that a Convention, composed of railroad engineers and managers of all the railroads now running into the city, as well as of those seeking entrance, be called, and in such Convention have a Committee appointed to make a report and submit such plans as, in the judgment of such Committee, shall seem most practicable. Such a course could not fail to elicit the best ideas, coming, as they would, from men whose experience entitles them to the confidence of the public. This question should be decided now.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29. G. C. MORGAN.

The Other Side of an Iowa Railway Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th inst. an account of one of the most curious attempts at railway-swindling on record. As one of the parties to the controversy, let me say a few words through THE TRIBUNE. The whole trouble is, this railroad case arose from an attempt of a portion of the stockholders of the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi Railway Company to overreach their fellow-stockholders by forming themselves into a Construction Company, and conveying to themselves, as such Company, all the purchases and assets of the Company, including the prospective grant of land made by the State to the Road. This operation the stockholders excluded from the Construction Company, resisted by the best means in their power, and have taken such measures, legal and corporate, as seemed best to assert and maintain their rights. They went into Court on a writ of *quo warranto*, to test the legality and the honesty, as far as it could be done under the writ, of what is known as the Grave's organization of this company; but the Grave's party did not dare to meet these stockholders in Court, and so they swore a charge of venue, in the case to a county, in which no Court will be held till June next.

The next step of the Grave's party was to change the name of the Railroad organization, for the purpose, among others, of evading the proceedings in *quo warranto*, and, under the changed name,—Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railway,—to issue bonds covering the portion of road-bed in dispute between the parties. The Grave's party are now before the General Assembly of the State, asking that body to legalize their acts, and by this means, if it can be done by such means, to still further prejudice the rights of their adversaries.

This, briefly, is a portion of the other side of the question, which, in justice to the party misrepresented, we ask to have published.

D. A. MAHONEY.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, Jan. 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 160 ft s of Eldridge ct, w f, 29x165 ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $9,100.

Twenty-sixth st, 50 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 5, 1871; consideration, $300.

Twenty-sixth st, 75 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 5, 1871; consideration, $900.

Washington av, n w cor Union Park place, s f, 50x123 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $6,000.

Burling st, bet Western av and Sophia st w f, 24x70 ft, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $500.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Garibaldi and Buddan sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $600.

Lot 14, of w ½ of Lot 18, in Block 2 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25, of Sherman's Lot 1, in Block 30, in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Sept. 23, 1870; consideration, $500.

Ontario st, s w cor of N Franklin st, n f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 26, in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 6, &c, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Brown st, n of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $900.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Block 2 of Gehrke and Brauckmann's Lot 1, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $650.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot on Butterfield st, s of Thirty-ninth st, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $600.

Bill for the Admission of Utah into the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The bill introduced by Representative Sargent, of California, to suppress polygamy and to enable the people of Utah to form a Convention and State Government, provides that a Constitution shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State:

First. That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been convicted.

Second. That no law shall ever be enacted by the Legislature of said State legalizing or amending bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriage.

Third. That for the period of ten years after the ratification of this Constitution members of the Legislature and all officers, executive, judicial, and ministerial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and all persons offering to vote shall, before they are permitted to cast or deposit their votes or ballots, take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have not contracted or commenced to enter upon relations of bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriage since the adoption of this Constitution, and that I will not hereafter contract, or commence to enter upon such relations (if an oath, so help me God (if an affirmation), under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Fourth. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Fifth. That all illegitimate children been prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and their mothers shall inherit from the father in like manner with the wife and legitimate children.

Sixth. Is a declaration or disclaimer to public lands, or right to tax or control the same.

The Asteroids.

Sept. 17, Professor Borelly, of Marseilles, hit upon an asteroid which he has since christened "Lomia." This makes the total number on the astronomical lists 117, but a number of the little creatures have taken themselves out of telescopic ken, and it is still uncertain whether they are coming back. In view of these disappearances, Professor Peters, of Hamilton College—who is "death" on asteroids—is opposed to putting any more on the list until observation has made it certain that they have "come to stay." Our older readers will remember that in their school days there were only four asteroids known to the text-books—Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, discovered respectively in 1801, 1802, 1804, and 1807. It was not till 1845 that a fifth—Astrea—was added to the list by Hencke, of Driesen. The number had slowly increased to 29, when American science took a hand in, in the person of Professor Ferguson, of Washington, and added Euphrosyne in 1854. Of the total 117, 60 have been discovered since 1859. Those first seen and named in this country number, we believe, 28. The best years for asteroids have been 1857, 1861, and 1868. In the first, 8 were added to the list; in the second, 10; and, in '68, the unprecedented number of 12.

The Fisk-Mansfield Letters.

From an Interview with Stokes.

"By the way, Mr. Stokes," I said, "did you see the letters published in the *Herald*?"

"Yes," he replied, "and they are all forged—every one of them!"

"The letters were once in your possession, I believe, and you are able to judge of their genuineness. Did you ever see those letters published in the *Herald* before they were published?"

"No, nor nobody else ever saw them."

"What became of the letters that were once in your possession?"

"They were burned. I haven't the least doubt of it."

"What makes you think so?"

"Because I delivered them to Peter B. Sweeny, and I know him too well to believe he would let them run the least chance of publication. Yes, I am certain they have been destroyed."

"Were any part of the letters published in the *Herald* genuine?"

"Well, one or two of them may have been 'doctored' before they were published, but in the main they were the poorest apologies for Jim Fisk's letters I ever saw."

A Distinguished Company.

From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 28.

Mr. William C. Bryant and daughter, and Mr. John W. Bryant, of Illinois, his brother, and John Durand, will sail in the steamship Moro Castle this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Nassau. Mr. Bryant and his friends will remain awhile at that island, and then proceed to Havana, whence they will continue their voyage to Mexico, if the political condition of the country should not prevent.

A distinguished company of gentlemen and ladies will sail on the same vessel for Nassau. Among the rest the names are mentioned of General and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. Church, editor of the *Galaxy*, Senator Stockton and wife, of New Jersey, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. H. G. Marquand and wife, Dr. Rubino, Hon. Nehemiah Perry, and others, who are, we believe, the guests of Mr. A. W. Dimmock, one of the owners of the steamship line.

During the absence of Mr. Bryant from his editorial chair it will be occupied by Mr. Parke Godwin, one of our former editors, who has again, we are pleased to inform the readers of the *Evening Post*, resumed his connection with its editorial staff.

Another Presidential Letter from Horace Greeley.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, Jan. 20.

A warm friend of the venerable sage of Chappaqua and the *Tribune* recently wrote him, regretting that he had held any correspondence with so venomously and unreconstructedly rebellious an institution as the *Caucasian*, and expressing the fear that his much-talked-of letter, published by us a few weeks since, had damaged his Presidential prospects. Mr. Greeley's reply is eminently characteristic of the honest, straightforward chief of American journalism. We are kindly permitted to make this extract:

You think the letter I wrote to P. Donan a mistake. So should I, if it were the chief end of man to run for President. But that is not my notion. I could not consent to be President at the heavy cost of ceasing to be myself. I am a protectionist. There shall be no vote cast for me in ignorance of that truth, if I can help it. I am opposed to all fraud—abhor swindles however passively committed. Don't you remember your suggestions to me, that I ought to drop the tariff question for the present? Do I follow such advice? Not if the Court understands herself.

How Alexis Was Received by the Kansas Legislature.

The closing and most novel feature of the Grand Duke's reception by the Kansas Legislature at Topeka, last week, was the singing by the whole assembled concourse of law-makers and spectators generally of an original ode of welcome. It was to the air of "John Brown," and the concluding verse was made up of these soul-inspiring words:

Mid the grandeur of her prairies how can youthful Kansas vie
With her Russia-loving sisters in a fitting welcome-cry?
Let her heart have full expression, and the answer echo high,
The Czar and Grant are friends.
Chorus—Ho! for Russia and the Union!
Ho! for Russia and the Union!
Ho! for Russia and the Union!
The Czar and Grant are friends!

Canada Southern Railway.

From the Toledo Blade, Jan. 23.

We learn that Messrs. Thomson and Kilton, and F. N. Finney, Chief Engineer of the Canada Southern Railway, have passed through Michigan from St. Clair to Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan, and report that, if the people between those points will aid in the matter of procuring the right of way, their road will be extended across the State, making Grand Rapids a point on the line. Mr. Finney is now engaged in making surveys in Ionia and Clinton Counties.

The Reverend Foster Seduction Case.

Cadiz, O. (Jan. 26), Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Rev. H. K. Foster, charged with the seduction of a servant girl, arrived in our village yesterday, accompanied by the young lady, and quietly proceeded to the residence of the Methodist minister, where, after the usual formula, they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The happy couple left for Pittsburgh on the return train.

THE LAW COURTS.

Defeat of One of the Senior Gassette's Land-Grabbing Schemes.

Sergeant O'Donnell Objects to Being Called a Pickpocket.

Circuit Court.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.

In the case of Henry W. Kingsbury against Ambrose E. Burnside and others, a decree was entered confirming the report of Commissioners making partition of the property involved in the suit recently decided by the Supreme Court, and being part of the Kingsbury estate.

THE GASSETTE LAND CLAIM.

In the case of Silas B. Gassette and others against Charles M. Smith and others, a decree was entered dismissing the bill for want of equity. This is one of the notorious Gassette-Beaubien land claims. The bill was filed for an injunction to restrain defendants from committing a trespass on the north ½, the southeast ¼ and east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 13 Township 39 north, Range 14.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

A bill was filed by Alonzo J. Sawyer and another against Frederick A. Weage to enforce the specific performance of a contract for the sale of Lot 3, in the partition of owners of the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 15, Township 38 north, range 14. The consideration was $10,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

The case of Fullam & Lashner against Francis Larned was restored. This is a petition for a mechanic's lien on the south 26 feet of the north 50 feet of Lot 67, Assessor's Subdivision of Block 8, southwest ¼ of Section 22, Township 39 north, Range 14.

SERGEANT O'DONNELL INDULGES IN A SLANDER SUIT.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Simon O'Donnell against James Murphy, in which damages are laid at $3,000, to recover for an alleged slanderous charge made by defendant, on the 25th instant, as follows: "Sergeant O'Donnell last night stabbed me. I lost my pocketbook with $70 of money, and Sergeant O'Donnell robbed me of it."

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Hanibal H. Chandler against George B. and Charles B. Green, in which damages are laid at $1,800.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Prear Stone Manufacturing Company against Joseph E. More and Amos Grannis, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

DEBT.

An action of debt was commenced by the Catholic Bishop of Chicago against James McGrath and Michael Kerwin in which debt is laid at $500 and damages at $1,000.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

An action of trespass, with capias, was commenced by John Anderson against William Bloomertt, in which damages are laid at $3,000, to recover for an alleged assault and battery with a beer faucet.

Superior Court.

A QUESTION OF CONTRACT.

In the case of Edwin R. P. Sharley, and another against Eugene V. Roddin and James S. Hamilton, judgment was rendered for $2,019.67. This was an action to recover for a breach of a contract to assign a lease of the premises No. 126 Lake street, made Aug. 14 last. Delivery of possession was to have been made on Dec. 2. The consideration was $6,500, of which $2,000 was paid down.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Ezekil Morrison against the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in which damages are laid at $15,000.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Richard M. Mitchell against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Union Steamboat Company in which damages are laid at $10,00.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Christian Lichtenberger against E. Harpstrete and H. Shlandeman, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

DIVORCE.

George W. J. Cole against Mary H. Cole. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary proceedings were commenced against the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, of Aurora, by James G. Brown on a claim for $5,000, being the amount of a policy covering a quantity of goods stored at Nos. 213 and 215 Monroe street, belonging to Field, Leiter & Co., and which policy was assigned to plaintiff. The act of bankruptcy charged, is the giving of preference to certain creditors.

ADMIRALTY.

A libel was filed by the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company against the schooner Maggie Thompson, to recover $1,700, being the amount of a policy of insurance on a cargo of corn, the loss having been caused, as it is alleged, by the fault of the Captain of the vessel.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The St. Louis Fire.

The city was greatly excited during the early part of yesterday, owing to vague but startling rumors of a disastrous fire in St. Louis. In view of our own recent calamity, people here were apprehensive that another appalling catastrophe was being added to the list of those which have, within a short period, cast a gloom over the country. Happily the evening telegrams from St. Louis dispelled the fears of our citizens, and rendered the exertion of their benevolence in the way of sending off special provision trains and organizing Relief Committees unnecessary. Had the rumor been well founded, an immense impromptu demonstration was to have been held to-night, and Chicago, even in her comparatively crippled condition, might have rivaled the generosity of the citizens of St. Louis in the hour of our misfortune. The Fire Marshal had all his engines ready for active service, in case a requisition should be made for help in that line. In a word, Chicago was prepared to do unto her sister city what the latter has done for her.

Police Matters.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held their regular semi-weekly meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Talcott, Mark Sheridan occupied the chair. Commissioners Brehm and Chadwick were in attendance.

Deputy Superintendent Wells Sherman reported that he could discover nothing against the good character of Martin Casey, bridge tender at Rush street, and against whom charges have recently been made. The report was accepted.

Deputy Sherman and Edgar P. Toby reported having examined the guns of the old battery and found them unfit for use. They had written to Rock Island for blank forms in order that requisitions for ordnance might be made.

The Deputy Superintendent reported that officer Jacob Kirch, of the Second Precinct, died recently of consumption.

The charges against officer Christian Jacob, of the Third Precinct, were dismissed on their merits. The same applies to Officer Lobbeke of the same precinct.

The case against Officer Herbert of the First Precinct was continued.

The Board then adjourned.

All About a Trunk.

The following fresh incident of the great Chicago fire is supplied by the Rockford *Register*:

When the fire was at its fiercest on the South Side, Mr. James Butler gave to an expressman from 318 State street, a trunk containing many valuables, with directions to deliver it in a distant part of the city. It is almost needless to remark that the trunk was not delivered; that Mr. James Butler saw no more of the expressman in whom he had confided. Over the hiatus that occurred between Oct. 8 and Jan. 15 let us draw a veil. On the latter date the Chicago papers contained an account of a man who was caught in a pawn-broker's shop in the act of disposing of a one thousand-dollar bond to his courteous host for $500. The friendly bargain was prevented by the officer of the law, who took the man, named John Houlihan, in custody. Eleven thousand dollars in bonds were found upon him, and some papers which seemed to indicate that they were the property of James Butler, Esq. The news of the arrest was sent all over the country in the Chicago papers, and doubtless everybody who read the account queried: "James Butler! I wonder where he is." Where?—In Rockford, of course, and on Saturday he went into Chicago, identified his property, and returned to Rockford last Monday, $11,000 richer than he had dared to hope. We may add that Mr. Butler is a relative of Mr. J. B. Skinner, of this place, and is stopping with him at present.

Presentation.

The prospective retirement of Mr. Humphrey Moynahan from his position as Deputy Bridewell Keeper has brought out his friends in full force, and on yesterday he was presented with a handsome silver set of seven pieces by his associates at the Bridewell, aided by several contributions from the officers at the South and West Side Police Station. The presentation speech was made by Mr. A. J. Mack, his successor in the position of Deputy, and was responded to in feeling terms by the recipient. Mr. Moynahan has been for 10 years connected with the Bridewell and House of Correction, under different Superintendents, and probably is better acquainted with the class of population which frequents that institution than any other man can be for a long time. And this, too, without the slightest intention of disparaging such an acquaintance, which is extremely useful in at least one occupation.

A Bad Samaritan.

A man, name unknown, was knocked down and robbed of his money, watch, and other valuables, about 9 o'clock on Sunday night at the corner of Madison and Market streets. The affair was witnessed by a German journalist, who happened to be passing on the other side of the street. Not having a shooting iron about him, this gentleman did not interfere. The thieves, having emptied the pockets of the helpless individual, escaped among the ruins. The journalist should here have played the part of the Good Samaritan, pouring oil and wine into the wounds of the stranger. But he did no such thing. He had no oil about his person, and no wine could be obtained within two squares. He did the next best thing. He informed the police, who appeared upon the scene soon after, but found not a trace of the man who had been robbed.

Personal.

Sam Ellis, the well-known detective, is convalescent.

—Superintendent Felton, of the House of Correction, is about to go to Buffalo to bring his family here.

—Dr. Powers, of St. John's Church, delivers the fourth of the University Church lectures, at Oak Park, this evening.

—Mr. James Gill, of Leipzig, Germany, has taken up his residence in Chicago. He comes highly recommended as a musician of fine talent and skill.

—Dr. Stimpson, the Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Science, is engaged in making scientific explorations and collections in the waters of Florida, in behalf of the Government and our Academy.

Distressing Accident.

Woodman's bakery, No. 151 Canal street, was the scene of a very serious accident yesterday afternoon. While John Leonard, a hand employed in the establishment, was adjusting some matters in the engine room, his clothing got caught in the machinery, and he was whirled around a couple of times before the engine could be stopped. He was, finally, through the great exertions of his fellow workmen, rescued, having had his right leg broken, and his chest badly crushed by the accident. The injured man was removed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Baxter. The injuries are of a dangerous character. Leonard is a married man.

More Pay for the Letter-Carriers.

At noon yesterday, the following resolutions were offered by S. H. McCrea, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The free delivery of letters, by a well organized corps of letter-carriers, has become an important auxiliary to the business and commerce of our city; and,

WHEREAS, The letter-carriers of our city have served the public with such promptness and fidelity, and, in their opinion, are not sufficiently remunerated for their services; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the bill introduced into Congress by the Hon. Leonard Meyers, of Pennsylvania, for an increase of the pay of the letter-carriers, and we would respectfully urge upon our Representatives in both Houses of Congress to aid in the passage of said bill by their influence and votes.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Representatives and Senators.

Relief Matters.

Some aspiring Southerner, writing from Chopeyville, La., sends a $100 Confederate note for the relief of Chicago sufferers, at the same time paying his most ardent respects to the O'Leary cow. He offers that mythical beast free transportation to Boston, and good keeping and provender forever thereafter, if she will promise to kick over a lamp which shall start a fire to consume the Hub.

—The employes of the Union Pacific Railroad has so far contributed $4,500 for the relief fund.

—The citizens of Buenos Ayres, through John G. Zimmerman, Treasurer, remit to the care of Hon. Lyman Trumbull $711.12 gold for the use of the Relief Societies.

A Tempting Offer.

In a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following paragraph occurs:

New York City secures for its pulpits nearly every able man whom it asks for, but is apparently unable to persuade Robert Collyer from Chicago. The sturdy blacksmith preacher was offered $10,000 a year to supply the desk recently vacated by Mr. Hepworth, and, when it was proposed to top the sum with an additional $5,000, he replied, "Can I give my heart for money?" A man who sets so high a price on his own heart is just the one to win the heart of the people. It is this fact which discloses the leading secret of Mr. Collyer's popularity among men of all denominations. Manliness is never at a discount, and we are glad to see it bears so high a premium even in New York.

Announcements.

The second grand soiree of the Irving Club will be held to-morrow evening, at Carr's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets.

—The annual meeting of the Erring Woman's Refuge, for the election of officers, will be held at the institution, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the institution are cordially invited to be present at 3 o'clock p. m.

—The closing exercises of the Lake Forest Academy take place to-day. There will be a public reception at the Academy this evening. The next term opens on Thursday of this week, as will be seen by a card in another column.

A Thief Trapped.

On the 16th instant, at Burlington, on the North Missouri Railroad, one Clavis Howard broke into the ticket office of the road, and stole therefrom the sum of $94 in cash. Having secured his booty, the thief lost no time in coming to Chicago, where he obtained employment at a variety theatre on State street. John Gray, Marshal of Ottumwa, Iowa, followed Howard to this city, and, with the aid of Police Officer Connell, succeeded in arresting him. The Marshal and his captive left last evening for Iowa.

A Cool Calculator.

A foolish teamster attempted to drive across the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, at South Park Station, on Saturday. The cow-catcher of an express train took the wagon amidships and flung driver, horses, and vehicle unceremoniously into a ditch. Fortunately, the man and the animals escaped uninjured, but the wagon was sadly demoralized. The first inquiry of the teamster on recovering his legs, was, "Can't I make the Company pay for this?"

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	—16	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	—12	29.42	W., h.	
2:00 p. m.	8	29.54	N. W., h.	
7:00 p. m.	—6	29.60	W., h.	Inch.

Miscellaneous.

The sewing rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, are proving a delightful success. A lady experienced in making clothing for men and boys has come in to make that work a specialty, and all suits for men and boys will be warranted to be well made. All work done promptly, according to promise. Orders for all kinds of sewing are solicited.

—In our account of the affray between Mr. David McDonald and Policeman Householder, it appears that injustice was done to the former, who, instead of hitting the officer with a piece of iron, knocked him down with his fist, but not, as Mr. McDonald avers, until he had first been struck a severe blow on the head by the policeman's cane.

—The alarm from box No. 232, at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by fire in a small, one-story frame cottage, corner of Paulina and Blackhawk streets. The place was owned and occupied by Fred. Harth. Loss, $350; insured for the same amount in the Home, of Chicago.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN HORROR.

A Seducer Shot by His Victim—An Employer's Crime, and the Victim's Revenge.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 27.

Another tragedy occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, the murderer being a woman, and the victim her alleged seducer. Fanny Hyde, age 18, residing at No. 30 Wythe avenue, shot and killed George W. Watson, her employer, at South Eleventh and First streets, in the Eastern District. Watson occupied the third floor of the large four-story brick factory, opposite the People's Gas Company's Works. He was a manufacturer of silk nets for ladies' hair, and employed a large number of young women. Fanny Hyde has been in his employ for several years, and during that time they had been on terms of criminal intimacy. She alleges that he seduced her. They quarrelled frequently, and she states that he insulted her and taunted her with the acts of shame which he had forced her to commit. She married about two years ago, but continued to work for Watson. She says that she begged him not to expose her shame to her husband, but that her pleadings were only met by him with jeers and taunts, and that he continued to insult and abuse her until she could no longer endure it.

On Thursday morning Watson renewed his abuse, and made improper proposals to her, threatening if she should not accede to them that he would expose her crime to her husband. When she refused, he became angry, called her vile names, and finally threatened to discharge her unless his wishes were gratified. When she went to her work, yesterday morning, she had a pistol concealed on her person, apprehending that he would assault her, and being determined to defend herself at all hazards. He immediately renewed the quarrel, and refused to desist, although she begged him to go away. Finally, becoming enraged, she pulled the pistol from her pocket and shot him. At that time they were standing in the hall-way, opposite Watson's door, at the head of the third flight of stairs, and he fell backward as the ball pierced his body, and rolled down to the bottom of the iron stairs, fifteen in number. He was instantly killed.

HER FATHER FINDS THE CORPSE.

Owing to the noise of the machinery, no one heard the altercation between them, or the report of the pistol. Her father, James Windley, who also works in the building, on going to his dinner, found Watson lying at the foot of the stairs, lifted the body, and gave the alarm. The body was carried into a plush manufactory in the room beneath his own, and placed upon a board. He supposed that Watson had fallen down stairs and broken his neck, and, running up stairs, said to his daughter:

"Do you know Watson has fallen down stairs and killed himself?"

"Yes," answered the girl; "I know it, for I shot him and killed him for insulting me."

She afterward stated that, although she had not meant to kill him, she had good cause to do so. She then sent word to her husband, who is employed at the Appletons' book-bindery, and he took her to the Fourth Precinct Station House, where she gave herself up. She simply remarked to the Sergeant that Watson had insulted her and that she had killed him. The weapon used was a revolver with four chambers, only one of which was loaded.

The murdered man was about 45 years of age, and resides at No. 47 Wilson street. He was married, and had several children in Boston. The husband of the murderess is about 22 years of age, and resides at No. 30 Wythe avenue.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Whitehill immediately proceeded to the factory, and, having empanelled a jury, began an inquest.

Mrs. Hyde is a blonde, with a slender figure, light hair, and blue eyes. She is girlish in appearance, and seems to realize fully the enormity of her crime. During the inquest she sat by the stove, with her head resting on her hand. Her father and husband sat by her side, and were evidently horrified by the part which she had taken in the tragedy.

Ella Curley testified: I reside at No. 27 South Fifth street; I know Mr. Watson; he worked in this factory; he worked on the same floor with myself; I work for Mr. Dexter; I went out to-day at 11:30 a. m.; when I came back I met Mrs. Hyde on the stairs leading to the first floor; she was standing still at the head of the stairs; I went up stairs and thought she was singing, but found that she was moaning; she asked me to come inside and tell the men to come out, as Mr. Watson was lying in the hall; I knocked at the door; it was locked, and while I was waiting for it to be opened, I stepped back and saw Mr. Watson lying in the hall; he was lying on his back, and there was blood on the floor near him; the door was opened and I entered the workshop; I went to Mr. Potts and told him that Mr. Watson was lying in the hall covered with blood; he is foreman of the shop; he went out into the hallway; Mr. Andrews asked me what was the matter, and I told him the same story that I told to Mr. Potts; I then went up stairs, stepping across Mr. Watson's body in doing so; I did not see anything in Mrs. Hyde's hands; I did not see any weapon whatever; Mrs. Hyde was wringing her hands; that is all I know about the occurrence; I have known Mrs. Hyde about one year; I never knew of any trouble between Mrs. Hyde and the deceased; I have heard her speak of him in connection with her work, but she never said anything against him; I did not hear the report of the pistol; I have seen Mrs. Hyde have a pistol.

To Counsellor Keady—I have often seen Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Watson talking together; they worked side by side; I was directly opposite them; I never heard the subject of their conversation; there were only two women working for Mr Watson; Mr. Watson and Mrs. Hyde generally went home together; he treated me very well; her actions in the building appeared to be perfectly proper; I know of no improper relations between the deceased and Mrs. Hyde.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Henry Potts testified: I reside at No. 34 Division avenue, and am a velvet weaver; I work on the second floor of this building; I knew the deceased; I have known him for two years; he worked on the third floor of this building to-day; he worked at the hair-net business; I don't know anybody by the name of Frances Hyde; I know her as Fanny Hyde, and that she works here; she worked for Mr. Watson; she did not always work on the same floor with him; it wasn't my business to watch her movements; just before 12 o'clock to-day the girl Curley came to me and told me that Mr. Watson was lying on the landing, and that something was the matter with him; I supposed that he had a fit and went out to see him; he was lying at the foot of the third flight of stairs, his feet were lying on the stairs and his head downward; I saw blood under his head but I noticed no wounds; my first impulse was to go for a doctor; I did not speak to Watson, but went for a doctor; I found Dr. John Brady in Fourth street; somebody else had brought another doctor before I got back; I could not tell what women were in the hall where Watson was lying; Mr. Pixty was there, and others whose names I don't know; I understood that Watson was dead, and heard the doctor say so; I have known Fanny Hyde for two years; I did not hear the report of a pistol, owing to the noise made by the machinery; I have not seen any pistol to-day; I never heard her threaten Watson; I never knew of any trouble between them, and did not see any shooting; I was told by Captain Woglom that Watson had been shot; before I went for the doctor, Mr. Pixty told me that Watson's pulse was still beating.

To Mr. Keady—There was no private room in the building; there was a bed-room on the second floor; perhaps I have heard that Watson had made improper proposals to the girls, but I do not know anything at all about the matter; I do not know that it was a common report that Watson made improper proposals. I never saw any impropriety on the part of Mrs. Hyde.

THE MURDERESS EXAMINED.

Frances Hyde, the accused, testified: I reside at No 30 Wythe-av.; I am a married woman; I follow the business of making hair nets for a living; I have worked for Mr. Watson.

The Coroner. Do you work on the third floor of this building?

Mrs. Hyde. I decline to answer, by the advice of Mr. Keady.

The witness continued: I am 18 years of age, and have been married two years; I was at work to-day; I decline answering where.

The Coroner. How long have you worked for Mr. Watson?

Mrs. Hyde. I decline to answer.

Mr. Keady asked the Coroner to adjourn the case, but he declined, saying that he expected to finish the inquest at once.

Mr. Keady said that in New York the inquest would have been adjourned for months. He again directed the witness to answer no questions, and said that if the case were adjourned he could, at the next session, produce testimony favorable to the interests of the accused.

The Coroner answered that this threw a different light upon the matter, and he would be willing to adjourn the case if the facts were as stated by the counsel.

The inquest was then adjourned until this evening.

HOSPITAL ABUSES.

Charges of Gross Mismanagement and Neglect—Incapable Physicians and Inhuman Orderlies—The Grievances of Patients as Recited by Themselves.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 27.

A correspondent sends to the *Tribune* a rather startling series of statements concerning the manner in which patients are treated at Bellevue and other hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. The following are a few of the allegations made concerning the ill-treatment of patients in Bellevue Hospital:

Whether the patient is taken from the streets, the station-house, or the garret, without regard to the possibilities of filth or vermin on his person or clothing, he is put to bed without being washed, or receiving a change of clothing. The beds are thus continually filled with vermin, which are transferred from one patient to another. The nurses and attendants are generally recruited from the lowest classes. One sheet a week is given to each patient, and if this becomes soiled, a change of linen is not granted. When a patient dies, his bed is at once made up, but the attendants neglect to change the bedding. The medical inspectors make loud complaints if a pocket-handkerchief is found on the bed or under the pillow, but not a word is said about vermin and filth.

A want of discretion is complained of in regard to the classification of patients, and an instance is given of a man suffering from an attack of *delerium tremens* who was allowed to disturb 25 patients in his ward through the night, because if anyone had asked the physician to transfer him to a cell, the officer's would have been offended.

A patient said: "I cannot complain of the treatment of the physician and Warden; they do all they can with their limited means. A dead body has been frequently removed from a bed a few minutes before the arrival of a patient, who is placed between the same sheets. I have had the same sheets two months, and was even then loath to part with them, knowing that those which I would receive would contain, in all probability, vermin. I was told to pick off the vermin for exercise, and I frequently did so."

The employment of young, inexperienced surgeons is considered by the majority of the sufferers as a great outrage. A rule, which prevails in some if not in all of the wards, that a patient who is able to sit up shall not be allowed to lie on a bed, is considered cruel and inhuman. The patient, during his convalescence, over-estimates his strength, and in a few hours wishes to lie down, while he absolutely dreads to undress and return to his bed; but he is not allowed the privilege, and must either be sick in bed or able to sit in an uncomfortable chair. The food is greasy soup, dipped with dirty tin cups from tin pails, and spoons are scarce. It is by such means that the Commissioners are enabled to boast of the low *per capita* rates of the expenses of the department. The attention of the Citizen's Association was called to these grievances, and it appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the matter. This Committee, after giving two weeks' notice to the Commissioners, visited the hospital, but its report never appeared. Nathaniel Sands represented the Committee. The correspondent cites several letters recently received by him, extracts from which are appended.

VOICES FROM THE HOSPITAL WARDS.

A soldier's widow, writing from the Alms-House, Blackwell's Island, Oct. 29, 1871, says: "Our food is both dirty and bad. We have plenty of bread for breakfast, and something which they call coffee, sweetened with molasses. For dinner we have soup, which cannot be eaten, for when one lifts it with the spoon it is like hair. The first three days in the week we have soup; on Thursday, mutton, of which we get about as much as would feed a bird; on Friday, codfish, and on Saturday, salt junk. When we have soup we have spoons; but on other days we eat with our fingers. Food is brought from the cook-house to the dining-room in wooden pails, in which slops are afterward carried to the hogs. There are hundreds of hogs here, but what they do with them we do not know. As for the doctors, they are boys. We had a good doctor some time ago who was very kind and attentive. But what could he do for us? We want something which we can eat. We have no fire, although it is very cold."

A young man, who had four months' experience in the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, states that the orderlies treat the patients with barbarity, and relates instances of drunkenness, neglect, and cruelty. He says that the general treatment of the doctors and orderlies is such as to make the patients feel that it is a matter of indifference to their guardians whether they live or die. The attendants often express a preference for the latter result. The patients appeal in vain to the doctors for relief from the brutal treatment of these orderlies. "The orderly in my ward," he says, "habitually treated the sick in a very inhuman manner. One marked instance of such treatment occurred on the evening of election day. The orderly returned from New York about 8 p. m., on that day, under the influence of liquor, and staggered about with the medicines which the patients should have received three hours before. He came to the bed of a man who had been in the Hospital over two months, and who could not raise himself in bed without assistance. The orderly abused him cruelly, and said very many shameful things to him. The doctor is often asked to change the general diet. In only three cases did he have it changed in any respect during the four months I was in the ward. The number in the ward is from 25 to 30. As to the medical treatment, the wards are visited daily by young students, many of whom have not, apparently, seen their eighteenth birthday. On the inexperience of such boys depend the lives of many men of respectable antecedents. An experienced medical man visits the wards at irregular intervals. I left two patients in the ward, both in the last stages of consumption, who were coughing almost incessantly. The breath of one of them was so offensive at times that it fouled the ward. The young doctors, in passing round, seemed scarcely to notice these two unfortunate men. They, as well as all others who had not a dollar or two to give the orderly occasionally, were treated by him not only with indifference, but in a very rough and heartless manner. According to the rules of the hospital, the doctor determines who shall be up, and who shall be in bed. Those ordered to be up have to rise before 6 a. m., and remain up until after 6 p. m. No matter how weak or fatigued a poor fellow may become during the day, he must not lie down. It is a great offence to touch your bed during the day, and under no circumstances will it be tolerated. There are two chairs in the ward for 30 patients, and each bed is furnished with a small stool. Those who are to lie in bed must lie in it all day, and to secure that end their clothes are taken away."

The statements of patients must be received with certain reservations, as not only in the matter of food, but also with reference to medical care, sick persons are naturally critical. Since, however, it is only through complaints of patients that hospital abuses are likely to be exposed, these allegations merit attention. When visitors enter the wards it is difficult for them to discover abuses of this nature. General charges are made by physicians concerning serious abuses in the hospitals. They say that they can obtain extra medicines and food for their patients only by waiting in the hospitals to see that the orders are carried into effect. The intense desire to economize is the most reputable cause that is assigned for this delinquency. Again, wrong medicines are often given by the ignorant orderlies, economy requiring that men who are willing to work for $14 a month should be employed. Respectable women, wives and mothers, are forced into companionship with the lowest prostitutes, there being no attempt at classification. It is alleged that many of the female servants of the women's department of Bellevue Hospital are prostitutes and common culprits from Blackwell's Island.

Patients, from the fear of ill-treatment, will not tell visitors what they suffer.

THE NEW MICHIGAN CAPITOL.

Plan of the Building—Description of Other Plans.

Lansing (Jan. 27) Despatch to the Detroit Tribune.

The dimensions of Mr. Myers' plan for the new State Capitol building as heretofore published in the *Tribune* are correct. There is a central building, as shown by the plans, two recessed sections at the sides of the centre, and two sections beyond projecting almost as far as the front of the centre building. The material outside is to be all stone. The dome and many of the beams will be of iron, with brick filling in. The style of the whole structure is severely plain. There are three full stories and a basement. The latter is 14 high, while each story is about 20 feet in height. From the ground to the cornice is a distance of 80 feet. An engine and boiler will be located under the steps at the north end. The floors of the corridors are all of marble. The main corridor is 20 feet wide. The rotunda is 56 feet in diameter. A large amount of fine stucco work will grace the interior. The basement has store rooms for all the offices, etc.

The first story will contain all the principal offices. In the second story are located the Senate and House Chambers, occupying also the third floor in their sections, these legislative halls being forty feet high with their galleries. Both are large, and will provide abundant accommodation for many years.

On the second floor, also, is located the library, the Governor's room, committee rooms, the stationery room, Post Office, etc. The library also occupies a room forty feet high. The third floor has the Supreme Court room and private consultation room for the Judges. The Attorney General's office, committee rooms, etc., are also located on this floor. On the first floor several rooms are left vacant, to be filled as future needs may require. There are vaults in all the offices. The dome is good, though plain, and the interior finish is first-rate. All the stairs will be of iron.

The great merit of this plan consists in the fact that every room in the building has good light, and the structure is very solid and safe.

The Decker plan, which was the second in the estimate of the Building Commissioners, is 280 feet square in the walls, is of the Renaissance order, and with handsome elevations, but inferior in the matter of light, the whole building being supplied in a mass, and the light obtained by wells. It has a French roof and a rich dome.

The Jennison plan, to which was awarded the third premium, is 288 feet front by 200 deep. Light is obtained by deep recesses in the front and rear. It has a very rich elevation, and an immense and rich dome. Its great defect consists in the fact that the exterior would cost so much that the interior would have to be cheap, unless great extra expense were incurred. There were also fears about the safety of the dome, which has much wood in it, and does not rest directly on the walls. It also has a French roof, and the Legislative Chambers occupy sections of the two upper stories. There is much wood-work about the building, which would greatly increase the danger from fire.

A plan from Perley Hale, Jr., of Marshall, was favorably considered. Its estimated cost was less than $1,000,000, but the great difficulty in it was its defective light, the same trouble that was found with many others. There were many of the plans submitted with handsomer elevations than the one that was adopted, but the Building Commissioners thought they were not so useful. There was one $1,500,000 plan which was very fine. There were seven plans from Illinois, two from Detroit (by Lloyd and Mueller), two from Boston, two from New York, one from Scranton, Pa., and one from Cleveland.

The next meeting will be held at the Governor's office in Detroit next week. Mr. Meyer has been telegraphed to be there. The Commissioners are going to Stony Point to examine the stone there. They propose to employ Michigan material where it can be safely and wisely done.

The Quincy Elopement.

From the Quincy Herald, Jan. 27.

The unexpected return of the eloping Mrs. Heatlein, a few days since, gave rise to considerable speculation and much curiosity concerning the whereabouts of Herman, whom she followed from home. Mrs. Herman finding it difficult to get along with her four children, without husband or money, very naturally wanted to know what Mrs. Heatlein had done with him. But that, Mrs. Heatlein wouldn't tell. She informed the wronged wife that she had not seen her lord, did not leave the city with him, did not know or care what had become of him. Mrs. Herman begged for the truth, but her appeals were useless. She then visited Captain McGraw, and that official, at her urgent request, went down and interviewed the late arrival. She was disposed to be non-committal at first, and refused to divulge anything. The Captain was used to that sort of thing, however, and knew that she would. And she did. In less than fifteen minutes the Captain knew it all, and was prepared to put the disconsolate wife on the track of her faithless spouse. As Mrs. Heatlein tells it, Herman commenced work for the elopement several months ago. He coaxed, persuaded, and pleaded; he told her he was rich, had plenty of money, which should all be hers; he begged until she became crazy, and, of course, she went. Herman had about $800, and she $176, her husband's own. They left on the early train, and kept going until they reached Indianapolis, when they sought a boarding-house on a retired street. Herman passed his time in the beer saloons, and she got to dreaming of home and Heatlein, and wishing herself back to Sixth and Payson avenue. Herman used her money to defray the expenses until it was all gone. Then she made up her mind to draw her capital out of the partnership, and to trust Heatlein for the balance. When Herman was away drinking beer she ransacked his pockets and found his wallet, counted out the sum she had put in, picked up her baggage, left the place, and came home. That was all of her story. She produced the money, and Heatlein counted it over in the Captain's presence. After considerable figuring she found that she had taken from Herman just $12.40 more than she had taken from home, and she thought the amount had better be paid over to Herman's wife. Heatlein thought so too. There was some difficulty about making exact change, but Heatlein said they would not be mean about it, and handed over $12.45 to the Captain to deliver over to his distressed wife, and the interview ended.

At Mrs. Herman's request the Captain telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Indianapolis, to hunt up the deserting and deserted husband, and send him along home.

P. S.—Herman is at home, where he ought to have been all the time. He got in last night.

A Letter to Botts, the Murderer of "Pet" Halstead, from His Mother.

WHITEHALL, MORRIS CO., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1872.

MY DEAR LOVE GEORGE: I deeply regret that the Court of Pardons refused to commute your sentence, and now I fear the last hope has vanished. My heart is sad to think your earthly career is so near, and I feel very sad that I cannot see you again in this world. Dear George, words cannot express my feelings. None but God can tell the anguish of my soul, and yet, while I weep and mourn on account of your coming doom, I rejoice that you have embraced the Savior, and secondly, hope and earnestly pray that you will not suffer the terrors of your awful death to overcome and disturb your faith in Christ. "Cast all your care upon Him, for He careth for you, and as thy days so shall thy strength be." My trust is in Jesus, and though I never expect to see you here on earth again, I cannot live long, and I hope to meet you in heaven, where parting will be no more.

Dear George, how good Jesus was to die to redeem us and make it possible for us to be saved and spend all eternity with Him in the realms of light and glory.

Oh! trust in Jesus during your few remaining days; trust in Him in the hour of death and then you can gain heaven and praise Him through all eternity. I know my peace is made with God. I know I shall gain heaven, and I do so much desire to see you there.

My son, this probably is my last communication to you here below, so do put your trust in Jesus.

I know you must feel that I and your brothers and sisters have done all we could for you. We would gladly do more if we could, but there seems to be no possibility. Human efforts have failed, and in Jesus Christ is your only hope. Accept my warmest love. I promise to meet you in heaven.

My dear son George, good-bye, good-bye. From your own dear and affectionate

MOTHER.

A Shot at a Fugitive Governor.

Governor Smith of Georgia, in his inaugural says: "The late Governor, whose unexpired term of office I have been chosen to fill, is a voluntary fugitive from the State of his adoption. During his brief incumbency there has been an addition of untold millions to the public debt. He has left the finances of the State in the utmost disorder and confusion, so that it is impossible as yet to say what bonds issued under this Administration are legal and what illegal. To correct those and other abuses much time and labor will be required, and I avail myself of the occasion to invoke the patience and co-operation of the people. And it may here be proclaimed that the people of Georgia have no thought of repudiating any part of the indebtedness of the State. On the contrary, it is their purpose to ascertain the legal obligations of the public, and to make provision for their payment, principal and interest. It is their purpose to respect vested rights, to obey the laws, and suppress crime in their midst; to require a faithful discharge of public duty on the part of officials; to protect and elevate the public faith and credit; to maintain order; to treat all classes with justice and impartiality; and to welcome and treat with hospitality all men from whatever quarter, who come among them with the intention of performing the duties of good citizens. We desire to live in peace, to restore wasteplaces, and to bring back the government of our State to the ancient landmarks of the fathers."

HUMAN HAIR.

HUMAN HAIR,

Just imported from Europe, 8 to 28 inches in length, and quite clean, at $7 per pound. Address L. W. HADDEN, Importer of Human Hair, 15 First-st., New York.

Samples of 1 pound sent by express, C. O. D.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

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OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS

DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Satteens and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT WARDROBE

Keeps up its assortment of goods in all Departments, Winter and Summer, busy times and dull times.

MABLEY & HULL,

122 West Madison-st.

TEAS.

Home Tea Co.

Cor. State and Twenty-second-st.,

Will be found a large stock of the finest qualities of TEAS, finest quality of JAPAN, ever imported. Good run Tea, 50 cents per pound. Wholesale and retail. Country merchants would do well to call and examine. We employ no men to peddle our Teas from house to house. We keep no horses or wagons at the expense of consumers, but we can and will sell you Teas at less than you can purchase elsewhere. Come one, come all—a cup of Tea at your call.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lake Forest Academy.

The next term of this flourishing institution for boys and young men commences on Thursday morning of this week. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill.

Executive Committee of the Trustees—Hon. Wm. Bross, Hon. R. B. Mason, Hon. C. B. Farwell, and others.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,

NOTRE DAME, IND.

The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHACE & ABELL,

DEALERS IN

Real Estate,

Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold. Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected.

OFFICE: 336 Wabash-av.

Purchase money mortgages wanted by CHACE & ABELL.

JOHN A. LOMAX,

14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.

Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would be glad to see them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles-place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

WHITE GOODS.

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

FOREIGN WHITE GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are opening new tucked Nainsook Skirtings, for Infants' Dresses; Machine Skirtings; Victoria Lawns, with border for trimming; Striped Victoria Lawns; Corded Piques with border for trimming; Figured Piques; Striped and Corded do.; and a novelty in Crepe Piques; choice and desirable goods, and at low prices.

State & Twentieth-sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.

True Fit Shirts.

Patent Pantaloon Drawers.

Russian Braces.

Laporte's Kid Gloves.

New Style of Neck Dress.

N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 690 Broadway, New York.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods

At PORTER & HOYT'S, 130 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

SPRING, 1872.

ASIEL, ERDMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

LACES,

Embroideries, White Goods, &c.

168 & 170 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK,

(And Stuttgart, Germany.)

Have now ready for the inspection of package buyers coming to their city, an assortment of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, embracing 5,000 choice patterns, at most reasonable prices. Also large lines of WHITE GOODS, LACES, and CRAPES, purchased before the recent advance. The assurance is held forth that we are in the position to assist, most advantageously, those who are replacing destroyed stocks. New York, January, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK MAKING ALL THE YEAR.

CALDWELL'S HOT-AIR FURNACE OVEN and DRYING CARS, for drying Brick Tile, Whiting, Lumber, Staves, Fruit, Peat, and other articles. Bricks dried every day as fast as made, at all seasons, wet or dry. No bricks washed or lost by stones; no floors; no wheeling or making of unburnt brick; no angles or corners broken. 6,000,000 Brick dried in one medium Dryer the past season, and upward of 2,000 tons of Whiting in ONE oven.

J. K. CALDWELL, 1551 North Twentieth-st., Philadelphia.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER

Of Waukesha, Wis.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot,

730 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RENT.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

IN THIS CITY,

To Rent, and Furniture for sale.

An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES,

Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.

HERRING & CO.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

To Printers!

The Great Western Type Foundry,

50 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Is now furnishing Brevier and Nonpareil Sorts of Farmer & Little's body. Also Nonpareil, Johnson's body. Four Type Machines in operation. All orders for body or Job Type promptly filled, as well as all other articles needed in a printing office.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY,

Music Dealers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.

RETAIL BRANCH: 287 West Madison-st.

BEDDING.

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO., 164-166-158 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc. for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families, etc. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES—Tons of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR MOSS, SEA GRASS HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

WANTED.

JOB COMPOSITORS!

Three STRICTLY COMPETENT JOB MEN can have permanent "sits," and ONLY THOSE need apply.

SPALDING & CO., 103 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

Office Desks

CHEAP,

At 133 West Lake-st., in the rear.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

STATE INSURANCE CO., of Missouri.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLRKE & CO.,

OFFICES.

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

Adjusting & Collecting Agency

OF

T. L. MILLER,

OFFICES:

45 South Desplaines-st., 374 Wabash-av.

Persons having claims against insolvent Insurance Companies that are in the hands of Receivers and Assignees, should see that they are properly before such officers.

I shall leave for the East the coming week, and visit each Company against which I have claims—

To see that the claims are properly before the officers;

To ascertain the ability of each Company;

And to learn, so far as I can, as to the management.

Claims placed in my hands will receive my personal attention.

Charges will be 1 per cent on amount collected.

T. L. MILLER.

INSURANCE.

The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.

CHAS. A. LATON.

Jan. 21, 1872.

Highest Prices paid for REPUBLIC Insurance Co.'s Certificates.

GARDEN CITY, STATE, AND LUMBERMAN Insurance Companies' Policies.

A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 234 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

INSURANCE.

A limited amount of adjusted claims against the State, and Allemania Ins. Co. of Cleveland, wanted for cash. People's of San Francisco for sale.

J. E. JOHNSON, 55 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

State Insurance Co.

This Company has passed into bankruptcy. We will still buy adjusted claims and policies.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York.

Will buy adjusted claims against above Company at fair rates. Apply between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

CONRAD WITKOWSKY, 379 Wabash-av.

German Insurance Co.,

Of Cleveland. We will buy adjusted claims and policies for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months.

R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

State Insurance Co.

I will pay more than can be got in the market, for a small amount only, of approved claims against the above Company.

S. M. DAVIS, 50 West Randolph-st.

We will buy for cash.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S

Certificates of indebtedness 4, 8, and 12 months.

HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 38 South Canal-st., Room 5.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy.

H. M. KINNE.

Jan. 28, 1872. F. M. BRUCE, 73 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman

IN AN EVENING WITH

Shakspeare and other Poets!

THURSDAY EVENING,

Union Park Congregational Church.

TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Horton's, 539 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 299 West Madison-st., and Strehl's Drug Store, 55 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES.

Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Great Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists HARRIGAN AND HART.

In active preparation, the grand allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,

Union Park Congregational Church.

TO-NIGHT,

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB"

IN HIS GREAT LECTURE,

"The Social Undertow."

BUY TICKETS EARLY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 539 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 299 West Madison-st.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 55 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Last week and immense success of

THE LINGARDS.

Last night of

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

To conclude with LINGARD'S SKETCHES.

Wednesday—PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS, LINGARD'S SKETCHES and LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

LAST WEEK!

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872. Immense success of the MODEL TROUPE,

Manning's Minstrels!

In new acts, songs, ballads, burlesques, etc. Last Manning Matinee, Saturday, Feb. 3.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in Fred G. Meader's highly sensational drama HELP, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farren, and novel mechanical effects by Barstow, makes it the most attractive of all modern dramas. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age

TRUE AS STEEL!

Glorious Farce of the

OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

DR. O'LEARY,

The widely-celebrated Lecturer on Popular, Scientific and Educational Subjects, will deliver a Lecture at Grow Hall, 517 Madison-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, on Physiology, Phrenology, Geology, &c. Splendidly illustrated with the finest collection in America of Manikins, Models, Skeletons, Skulls of Men, Gorillas, &c., Rare and Curious Specimens, etc., etc. Tremont Temple, in Boston, was crowded for two weeks to hear these lectures. Immense audiences attended them in Cooper Institute, New York City, last winter. The largest halls in the large cities are not spacious enough to hold the crowds that attend them. First lecture free.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Thursday's Sale.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

At auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Special Auction Sale,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9½ a. m., by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., of

FURNITURE,

Oilcloth, Carpets, 100 Rustic Window Shades, 25 doz. Shovels, 100 Mirrors, and 30 crates Crockery in open lots.

Large and Attractive Sales.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 9 1-2 a. m., of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m., of

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 9 1-2 a. m., of

Household Goods,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

First-class Clyde-built steamers from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday. Extra boats when required. Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from $65 and $75; steerage, $27 currency. Express trains from Chicago, $46. Drafts at lowest rates, and through bills lading granted with quick despatch. Apply, for further information, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 124 Wabash-av.

J. WARRACK, General Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Owing to the death of W. H. COOK, the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Hancock & Cook is this 23d day of January, 1872, dissolved, and the copartnership articles cancelled. The business hereafter will be conducted by E. Hancock, he assuming all liability of the firm. I now take this present opportunity of thanking the friends and public in general for their very liberal patronage bestowed on us, hoping you may find it beneficial for your continuance. Yours, &c.

E. HANCOCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Printers.

A practical man with $2,000 may secure an interest in a business already well established in this city. To the right man a good opportunity is offered. Give name and reference. Address S 47, Tribune office.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS.

331 WABASH-AV., 86 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

Whelan's Laundry

Reopened at 1010 State-st., cor. Twenty-second. The Proprietor asks the patronage of his old customers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 218 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

TO BUILDERS, PROPERTY-OWNERS,

And all others having excavations to let in debris, earth, or rock. M. O. REILLY & CO. have experience, and can do it at the lowest possible price, and with despatch. References: Field, Leiter & Co., and others. Address 70 Canalport-av.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO. Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. TAPPAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappan, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.

WILLIAM F. MALLORY, Administrator.

Chicago, Jan. 13, A. D. 1872.

NEW YORK.

The Fisk Murder Case—Arraignment of Stokes.

A Motion Made by the Prisoner's Counsel to Quash the Indictment.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Gold advanced to-day to 110 on the persistent flooding of the market with war canards by the bulls. The opening price was 109⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5½, 6, 4, and 7 per cent. In the afternoon, when the rumors were contradicted, the market fell off to 109¼, and closed quiet.

MONEY.

Rates opened firmer to the stock brokers, who paid 7 per cent on Government bonds. The supply was abundant at 6 per cent, and the country banks are leaving balances with the leading dealers as low as 5 per cent. As the savings bank excitement dies out, legal tenders, which have been held for an emergency, are returning to active circulation, and the general currency movement to this centre has not been stronger since the beginning of the year than now. First-class commercial paper continues in good request at 7@8 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET.

The only speculative feature was the movement on the part of some of the foreign bankers to depress the market, both here and in Europe, for the purpose of covering the short sales made when it was expected the $600,000,000 negotiation between the Rothschilds and the Treasury would be a success, the theory being that the called bonds would not then rule above par in gold. The market was steady, however, and closed firm. The Government programme for February contemplates the purchase of $8,000,000 bonds, and sales of $9,000,000 gold.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾; and Unions at 92½ to 92¾ for firsts; 81 to 82½ for land grants, 87 to 87½ for incomes, and 37½ to 37¾ for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy on a basis of 109 for 60 days' sterling, and 109¾ for sight.

STOCKS.

The same means used to bull gold were used to depress stocks, and the market was generally heavy. Prices declined ¼ to 1½ per cent, but at the close there was a recovery in most of the list.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was active for the low, and irregular for the medium grades. There was a fair demand for the former for the South and British provinces. Wheat was in demand for winter from the South, and holders were firm. The stock is reduced. The market closed generally strong. Corn was in better demand, chiefly for export, closing strong at 74 cents for steamer lots.

[To the Associated Press.]

STOKES ARRAIGNED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Stokes was arraigned to plead in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. His lawyer, John Graham, said he intended to move to quash the indictment. The Grand Jury had been given the case before the Coroner's jury had given their verdict. The Coroner kept back the fact as to whether the deceased was armed, and otherwise exercised his authority, contrary to the statute. In his anxiety to obtain a murderous verdict, the papers were clandestinely transferred to the Grand Jury. The Coroner, too, violating his previous promise, had placed upon the jury a lawyer named Mansell B. Field, whose motives were prejudiced. Mr. Graham alluded to the part taken by ex-Judge Fullerton in obtaining an indictment against Stokes, saying that Fullerton became acquainted with all of Stokes' private affairs as his counsel; then, Stokes having refused to pay him an enormous counsel fee of five thousand dollars, he sued him, subsequently using his knowledge as his former counsel to secure an indictment against Stokes. The foregoing were put before the Court by Graham in the shape of affidavits. District Attorney Garvin states that he did not propose to put in contradictory affidavits. Graham then asked for the quashing of the indictment, on the ground of the sitting of two Grand Juries being unconstitutional, and that the presentment should be sent before another Grand Jury after the 1st of February.

The District Attorney replied to Graham's argument that nothing had been illegally done to warrant quashing the indictment. He referred to the savage assault of Graham upon ex-Judge Fullerton as unwarranted and exceptional. He gave in detail the circumstances of the shooting of Fisk, and referred to the case of Fisk against Mansfield and Stokes in the Yorkville Police Court. Graham again reiterated savagely on Garvin and Fullerton, and stated that it had come to his knowledge that the medical treatment Fisk underwent accelerated, if it did not entirely cause, his death, as there is a man now living in this city, who was once wounded the same as Fisk. McKeon, one of Stokes' counsel, followed, saying that Fisk was the centre of a band of assassins, which he (McKeon) feared as he had never before in his official career.

The Court took the papers and adjourned to Thursday.

A PRESBYTERIAN INQUIRY.

On Monday next the Presbytery of Brooklyn will meet in called session in the first Presbyterian Church. The called session is to take action upon the report that the pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, DD., has recently invited and permitted a lady preacher, Miss Smiley, an orthodox Quaker minister, to occupy and preach in his pulpit.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

An alleged cable report was circulated in Wall street to-day, speaking of trouble between England and Russia, arising from the reported determination of the former to oppose the Russian advance in Asia. The story is undoubtedly false.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The new Receiver of the Market Savings Bank was at work to-day, and expressed his belief that all stories as to the mismanagement are substantially true. Conklin has thus far eluded the detectives, who have no clue to his whereabouts, but the arrest and punishment of parties to the conspiracy for the robbery of the bank is expected in due time, as well as the recovery of some of the stolen bonds. A meeting of the depositors of the bank was held this afternoon to hear the report of the committee who conferred with the officers. The total liabilities are stated at $300,000, after deducting all available assets. If Kelsey's claim is paid, the poor sufferers will probably get no more than 60 cents on the dollar. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of Conklin.

FOOT-PADS AT WORK.

Another citizen of Brooklyn, Walter Hoyt, was shot last night in Henry street by a desperado. The wound in the arm is not dangerous. Wm. Raynor has been arrested and partially identified by Hoyt.

The Treasurer of the Holland Society, Mr. Van[illegible], was assaulted with a slung-shot in Prospect street, Brooklyn, and probably maimed for life. The approach of footsteps saved the injured man from robbery, and perhaps death.

BLOWN FROM A CAR.

A passenger named Bullis was blown by the gale from a car on the Flushing Railroad, and seriously injured. He was passing from one car to another at the time.

CHANGE OF NAME.

It has been determined to drop the name of Tammany from the title of the society, names of general and ward committees, and from the building now known as Tammany Hall. The name to be established is "Columbian Hall."

SEVERE WEATHER.

Snow fell about daylight this morning, and one of the heaviest gales from the Northwest has been prevailing. Since sunrise it is very cold and clear.

TWEED'S OPERATIONS.

It is very probable that Tweed will go to Albany to-day or to-morrow. He is now said to have secured a sufficient number of Senators to enable him to take and keep his seat. It is generally believed that the property of the New York Printing Company, recently sold at auction, was purchased by parties acting for Tweed.

The *Times* will publish to-morrow seven columns of figures, derived from the investigation of the Committee of Seventy, showing in detail the fraudulent transactions of the Department of Public Works when under Tweed's management in the purchase of supplies. It says: "Thousands of dollars were thus obtained from the bureau of supplies on fraudulent vouchers approved by Wm. W. Tweed, and certified to by his subordinates, acting under his orders. The Committee of Seventy have nearly established the fact that all supplies furnished to the city from Tweed's department except in a very few instances, were purchased under his personal direction. The total amount of supplies purchased under the exhibit to be published is $1,666,525."

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

At the nineteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, addresses were delivered by Rev. George H. Hepworth and Stephen Tyng, Jr.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Joseph B. Lyman, agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, died yesterday.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of the Internationals, yesterday, reports were read, showing that the organization is spreading throughout the country. Twenty-seven new Unions have been formed during this month.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox is very virulent and fatal at Hoboken and Union Hill, New Jersey.

ANOTHER DEFECTION.

The *World* says that another distinguished clergyman will soon abandon Unitarianism and unite with the Episcopalians.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Charlotte Cushman read selections from Shakspeare's glorious play, Henry VIII. last evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The occasion was in many respects notable. After an absence of more than fifteen years, Miss Cushman returns to Chicago, which in the early days of its prosperity witnessed some of her noblest triumphs. She comes at a time when the city is making a feeble effort to supply the splendors of a promised dramatic and musical season unparalleled in her history by trivial histrionics and sporadic concerts. Every day when so great an artist appears upon the scene should be marked with a white stone by all lovers of dramatic excellence. The rarity of the entertainment was duly appreciated by the people of the South Side, who crowded every nook and corner of the church to its utmost capacity. No such assemblage of aristocratic equipages has been seen at the doors of any place of amusement for a twelvemonth. Little display was made within in the direction of dress, the inclemency of the weather precluding that mode of display. The social and intellectual phases of Chicago society were, however, well represented.

The appropriation of the church to dramatic uses was something unusual. A faint attempt had been made at stage imitation. The platform sustaining the pulpit had been extended to the pews, and a few brilliant footlights, sunk just below the line of vision of the audience, served to bring into relief the finely intellectual features of the reader. She read from a splendid copy of Shakspeare, in English letter, about which doubtless cling many old associations. It was a little past 8 when she appeared upon the scene. Her dress was simple and elegant. She wore a black silk skirt, with overdress of the same, the corsage cut high. The sleeves were flowing, and both overdress and sleeves were trimmed with grenadine lace. Her *coiffure* was Grecian. Her jewels were gold and diamonds, and elegantly unobtrusive. Kid gloves of spotless whiteness completed her costume.

The powers of Miss Cushman seem to be mellowed, rather than impaired, by age. It is but a few years since the last readings of Fanny Kemble, whom many of those present had heard. A mental comparison could not, of course, be avoided. Between the two ladies there seems to be a striking resemblance. They have the same strongly-marked features, the same peculiarities of physique, and about the same number of years have shed accumulated honors upon them. They have a similar magnetism of look and gesture, and similar marvellous depths of voice and finish of elocution. Further, it would not be fair to either to extend the comparison.

The selections were from the scene in the first act, in which Buckingham is attainted by Wolsey, the trial scene, the scene representing the fall of Wolsey, and the close of the fourth act. The characters were distinguished by fine elocutionary shading, the reader giving admirably the womanly tones of Catharine, the loud voice and bluff manner of the King, the dignified speech of Wolsey, and the weak, piping tones of Cardinal Campeius, and the hesitating drawl of the witness, upon whose testimony Buckingham is brought to the axe. The first selection ends with a splendid burst of passion from the King, the delivery of which drew forth a round of applause. The noble trait shown by the Queen at her trial were depicted with fine womanly delicacy and discretion. The culmination of the interest, however, was, in this famous scene, familiar to every school-boy, in which is shown the fall of Wolsey from his perilous height of grandeur. The changing passions of this great man, the rage, the grief, the disappointment, the broken heart were interpreted and shown to the audience in such a manner as to evince not only the consummate actor, but the full and worthy appreciation of the profound conceptions of the poet. Careful study and fine scholarship were as apparent as dramatic genius. We say all this with the consciousness that the play, with its limited range of action, is not the one best calculated to hold the attention of an audience for an entire evening. Therefore the genius of Miss Cushman was more apparent. The closing scene, lacking proper stage accessories, seemed like a slight letting down in dignity. One of the splendid bursts of passionate rhetoric with which the piece abounds would, like a perfect cadence in music, have left a more perfect and satisfactory impression upon the audience than the querulous tones of the helpless, dying Queen.

Miss Cushman will give a reading on Thursday evening of this week in the Union Park Congregational Church, her last appearance in Chicago. Her programme will include the trial of Queen Catherine and the downfall of Wolsey, both in Henry VIII.; "Ivry," by Macaulay; "The Death of the Old 'Squire;" "After Blenheim," by Southey; and "Betsey and I are Out," by Will M. Carleton.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

The second week of the Lingard engagement opened last evening to a rather thin house, the result of the horrible weather and the multiplicity of attractions elsewhere. This is the more to be regretted as the troupe has given the public some really fine acting since the beginning of its present limited engagement, and may now fairly lay claim to be counted among the very best troupes in existence. Since Lingard has sloughed off the burlesque mania which threatened to possess the whole world at the time of his last visit, and has stuck to the comedy business, he has strengthened his company, so that he presents such plays as he attempts in a very creditable manner.

The play presented last evening was Byron's "War to the Knife," one of his latest comedies, and it is not too much to say, one of his very best. The scene is laid in England, as a matter of course, and the personages are also essentially English. *Mr.* and *Mrs. Harcourt* are a newly-married couple, likely to be happy, though the husband appears too extravagant in his tastes to make a success of his business life. *Mrs. Delecour* is a young widow, just freed from a matrimonial alliance not at all to her liking, and a lesser part is that of *Mr. Nubbly*, a green grocer and coal dealer, with a rather strong attraction for *Pouson*, maid to *Mrs. Harcourt*. *John Blunt*, a cousin of *Mrs. Harcourt's*, and *Captain Thistleton* go to make up the list.

The first scene shows a parlor in *Harcourt's* house, and *Mrs. Harcourt* (Miss B. Galton) and her maid (Dickie Lingard), who are shortly joined by *Mrs. Delecour*, a young widow (Alice Dunning), when the two discuss the expected arrival of *Captain Thistleton* (Evans) until the announcement of *Mr. Nubbly* (Lingard), who, after a chat with the maid, meets *John Blunt* (Chester), and makes an amusing scene by mistaking him for the footman. *Mrs. Harcourt* returns, greets her cousin, relieves him from his embarrassment, and introduces him to *Mrs. Delecour*. The cousins then go out just in time to allow *Mr. Harcourt* (Glassford) and *Captain Thistleton* to come in, when the widow at once shows her partiality for the Captain, and his indifference for her, in a short and very well played scene, during which *Harcourt* leaves the room, but shortly returns with his wife, whom he introduces to *Captain Thistleton*, to the great discomfiture of both, which is ended by their agreement to appear as strangers. This plan is frustrated by the entrance of *Blunt*, an acquaintance of both parties, who causes tableaux by incautiously referring to the previous acquaintance of *Mrs. Harcourt* and *Captain Thistleton*. The curtain falls on the astonishment of *Harcourt*, and the confusion of his wife and *Captain Thistleton*.

The second scene is laid in *Mrs. Delecour's* house, and opens upon *Pouson* and *Mr. Nubbly*, whose little love passage is interrupted by the entrance of *Mrs. Delecour* and *Mrs. Harcourt*, for which reason *Nubbly* makes an unceremonious entrance into a closet, where he is an unconscious witness of the confidence with which *Mrs. Harcourt* favors her friend. It appears that the former had a girlish flirtation with *Captain Thistleton*, in the course of which she wrote him several letters, one of which he seeks to use to her disadvantage now that she is married. Just as they retire for mutual confidence the *Captain* comes in, and a conversation takes place between him and *Mrs. Delecour*, in the course of which she becomes convinced that he has in his possession the only letter which could criminate her friend. Taking advantage of his weariness, she helps him to go to sleep and then abstracts the letter from his pocket and delivers it to *Mrs. Harcourt*, advising her, now that all proof is removed, to go back and be reconciled to her husband. Just as *Mrs. Harcourt* had determined to take her friend's advice, *Harcourt* himself comes in, accompanied by his friend, *Blunt*, and denounces her for coming to meet the Captain in the house of her friend. The tableau which ends the scene is an excellent one, and shows the discarded wife begging her husband to forgive her, while he refuses, and is supported by *Blunt*, who shares in *Harcourt's* belief as to his wife's unfaithfulness.

The third scene returns to *Harcourt's* house, where *Blunt* and *Mrs. Delecour* have been discussing the household and social affairs of the *Harcourts*, and finish up by a little argument which can have but one ending when such a charming woman as the widow has a part in it. The settlement of *Harcourt's* bills introduces *Mr. Nubbly*, who does a beautiful bit of comedy acting after the Eccles order. *Captain Thistleton*, too, makes his appearance and demands the immediate payment of several I. O. U.'s, given him by *Harcourt* in settlement of gambling debts. *Blunt*, who has been paying all his friend's bills, refuses at first to pay this one, but does so when he learns that *Mrs. Harcourt* has sold her jewels for the purpose. *Captain Thistleton* declares his intention to leave England immediately, and fires his parting shot by passing over to *Harcourt* the letter from his wife, as he supposes; but the document proves to be one which implicates him in a bank robbery, and while he is detained a moment, he is placed under arrest for the crime by two detectives. Thus does virtue triumph in the prescribed method and thus is vice foiled according to the most approved programme. The curtain falls on a reconciled family and the moral certainty of a match between *Blunt* and the charming widow.

Taken as a whole, the comedy is a very meritorious one. The dialogue never flags, the situations are effective and there is not a moment in the piece that is not enjoyable. For a first night the movement of the stage was singularly void of waits and breaks. It is enough to say that all those who miss seeing "War to the Knife" will stay away from as pretty a bit of acting as has been done in this city in a long time.

Of the actors it need only be said that the business was mainly done by Alice Dunning and Mr. Evans. The former dressed the part magnificently, and acted it superbly, being in fact the very impersonation of the charming young widow. Evans, albeit he had the ungrateful *role* of villain, exhibited a fine capacity for any kind of acting, and was entirely up to the requirements of the part. Dickie Lingard, though burdened with a double *role* was as pert, sprightly, and engaging as ever. Lingard himself, while assigning himself to a minor part, played it so as to make one of the most prominent of the piece. The other parts were well sustained, but deserve no special mention, excepting perhaps to say that Chester was very good as the plain, honest, but somewhat uncultivated manufacturer.

The entertainment was concluded with the Lingard sketches by the inimitable W. H.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The first appearance in the West Division of the city, of Joseph Murphy, was the occasion of a crowded house at the Academy of Music, last evening. The place was filled to the utmost, every inch of standing room being occupied. Murphy appeared in his specialty of "Help," well known to our theatre-goers, and met with a more enthusiastic reception than ever greeted him in the South Division. Every one of his numerous specialties was applauded to the echo.

We need not describe the play, as it is familiar to many of our readers. Of the leading actor in the piece we need say little more than that he is one of the very few men who are able to make low comedy respectable by elevating it to the rank of true art, while the numerous and decided contrasts presented in a single evening cause genuine wonder at the versatility that can do so many things, and all so well. Almost a Lingard in the rapidity with which his changes are effected, he gives as a native Irishman that will compare favorably with the best efforts of those who have specialized it into a success, while his numerous Dutch characters are all equally faultless and fascinating, and his "colored" amusements would do credit to any veteran of the burnt cork stage. Murphy is a decided success, and we doubt not that the house will be equally crowded as last evening on each occasion during his short stay of one week. He must be seen to be appreciated.

The occasion was interesting, too, on account of the first appearance of several new additions to the stock company. Bock, who, though a young man, is a veteran on the stage of this city, made his *entree* amid a warm welcome, and relieved Padgett of the stage odium of being always obliged to take the part of the villain. He enacted *Tracy*, who wishes to get rid of one sister that he may marry the other, and succeeded in infusing a dignity into the character that almost made it respectable. Mr. Daly, another addition, took the part of *Amos Wireback*, the elderly fop, and was intensely amusing without overdoing the character. *Fanny Smart* was personated by Miss Edith Blande, who won her way into the good graces of the audience notwithstanding the fact that she went hopelessly wild in the first verse of her song. She is, however, entitled to the credit of having struggled through it heroically, where most people would have broken down, and sang the second verse very acceptably, though her forte is evidently acting rather than singing. *Elenor*, the discarded sister, was represented by Miss Bailey, and *Mother Kit* by Miss Mabel Leigh. Both are much better than the average of a stock company. Indeed, the managers of the Academy of Music have shown that they intend to deserve the popular favor as well as to claim it. They have followed the example of Wyndham, in aiming to gather a company, every member of which is a respectable artist, as adequate support to a rapid succession of stars.

"MEG MERRILIES."

The fact that Charlotte Cushman is in the city has led the enterprising manager of the Michigan Avenue Theatre to make her very liberal offers for two evenings of dramatic representations. It is understood that she refused his offer of $1,000 in advance for two representations of *Meg Merrilies*, alleging as her reason that she was totally unprepared with a wardrobe, and that she had come West with the intention of making her trip a social and not a business one. The refusal is the more to be deplored by the theatre-loving public, as it is doubtful whether she would have been better supported than she would have been by the Lingard troupe, which has some really fine actors besides the Lingards themselves. A number of prominent citizens have united with Mr. Ross in requesting Miss Cushman to devote two nights at least to this city in the dramatic way, and it is to be hoped their joint efforts may be successful. Friday and Saturday evenings devoted to *Meg Merrilies* would give the great actress such houses as she need never regret that she played to. The triumphs which she has gained elsewhere are incomplete unless she supplements them with a triumph in the best theatrical city of the country. We hope Mr. Ross will present the matter to Miss Cushman again before she leaves, and represent that she ought certainly to give us at least two nights of acting, such as she alone is capable of.

THE GLOBE.

Wybert Reeve's elegant three-act comedy, "True as Steel," was given at the Globe Theatre last evening to a limited audience, owing to the cold weather. The plot represents three eras in the life of a profligate. The first scene is an English country residence, and gives an interview between an arrogant young male heir and a dignified lawyer. The second act ushers in a villa and a party of titled nobodies, the latter playing the parasite, and closes with the arrest of the owner of the grounds for a crime committed in Australia. The sisters of the felon resort to music-teaching, and preserve untouched the valuable property willed by their father to their erring brother. The third act exhibits a lodging-house in London, the home of the faithful sisters, and the return of the profligate, who has become a besotted wretch and is accompanied by an Irish female whom he married while intoxicated. A demand upon the trustees of the estate for his property causes the production of the will, and shows that his extravagance and crime have forfeited his estate to his sisters. Thereupon the elder sister declares that he shall share their good fortune, and gives orders for an equitable division of the property, in which she proves herself true as steel.

The play is well mounted, abounding in beautiful scenes, and the stage costumes are exceedingly appropriate. It had evidently not been sufficiently rehearsed on last evening; else the light attendance and extreme cold produced their effects on the company. It will run through the week, including the matinee on Saturday.

The performance closed with the farce of "The Obstinate Family," with Mr. Langrishe as *James*.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble gave an excellent performance last evening, to a small audience. The first part of the programme exhibited little change from last week, and was well received. "Obeying Orders," in the second part, convulsed the house, as usual. The closing feature of the evening was "Under the Lamp-Post," by Arlington, Surridge, Cotton, and Price.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

struggled against cold weather and strong counter attractions at Central Hall last evening, giving a programme which deserved a better attendance, and will doubtless get if Old Boreas will give the boys a chance.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) gives a characteristic lecture this evening in the Union Park Congregational Church, in connection with the West Side Star Course. His subject is the "Social Undertow," and it will be handled splendidly beyond a doubt.

CARD FROM ROBERT M'WADE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit me through your columns to express myself to the people of Chicago in a few remarks in the way of thanks and congratulations. I congratulate the citizens of Chicago that in the very midst of the ghastly monuments of devastation and ruin that surround them on all sides, there has, in the short space of thirty-six days' time, sprung up the beautiful Academy of Music, to say to them, "Be of good cheer. I am here to enliven your spirits and act as a kind Nepenthe to your past grief, and to help to drive back all sorrow in connection with the past, and stand as a representative of the sudden rise from her ashes of the great city of the West." The building of this Temple of the Drama is indeed praiseworthy, and a marvel never before accomplished, the glory of which is left alone for the city of Chicago. I am greatly indebted to the management for the truthful and elegant manner in which the piece was placed upon the stage in every particular. The building has substantiated its right to strength, as on last Saturday night it was tested to its full capacity, there being, according to the Treasurer's statement in my returns, 1,946 paying people in the house.

The extreme kindness of the Chicago press, citizens, and management, to my portrayal and dramatization of Washington Irving's world-renowned story of the Kaatskills, is indeed to me a great demonstration of encouragement, both in regard to my ambition as an actor, and humble endeavors as an author, and is, I am pleased to acknowledge, proof sufficient that the American public is willing, and ready to accept and encourage native study, research, and art, in whom it may be found and wherever it may be properly presented to her people. In this connection I would say, respectfully, to the press and public of the world that, in my portrayal and dramatizing of "Rip Van Winkle," I have, in all honor, as an artist, studiously endeavored to stand apart from the great and worthy artist who has linked his name forever with the great slumberer, Joseph Jefferson, and, with pride and all sincerity, do hereby say that I would feel degraded as a man and true artist were I to take a single leaf from his gracefully-worn and justly-claimed laurel wreath. I am working in a path surveyed, cleared, and hedged in by myself, and glad to thank the American people, with whom I was born and schooled, for the universal kind reception they have given me in every city of the Union in which I have appeared, and the American press for their devoting to myself and production so much of their valuable space.

ROBERT MCWADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

JOTTINGS IN GENERAL.

A main source of the popularity of the School of Journalism at Yale College is the idea entertained by applicants that membership entitles them to free admission to all the theatres in the United States and Europe.

—Little Annie Elzer, who appeared as a soprano in Cincinnati with the Vienna Lady Orchestra, has made a great hit as *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni," at the New York German Theatre. She is only 14, and her voice is remarkably sweet and silvery.

—"I tell you what it is," said an old player, "you can talk as much as you like about intelligence and esthetics and such rubbish, but before a man can make his living at this business he's got to serve an apprenticeship at it. I'm considered a pretty successful artist myself, and it's all because I've been box-tender, bill-poster, advertiser, scene-shifter, manager, and walking gentleman, and, sir," here he drew himself up proudly, "I've played Macbeth when I was so d—d drunk that I couldn't find my way off the stage, and made a hit, too, sir!"

—It is creditable to the owner of "Mander's Travelling Show," in which poor McCarthy met his horrible fate in the jaws of the lions, that no more of the kind of "entertainment" which led to that catastrophe will henceforth be allowed in it. A man, ambitious, it would seem, to meet the fate of the "Lion King," wrote next day after his death the following odd proposal:

GUILDFORD, Jan. 6, 1872.

Mrs. Manders:

MADAM: I have heard of the accident which happened to Tom McCarthy, which I am very sorry for, but if you think proper I will engage to perform the lions. Hoping to receive a favorable answer, I remain your old servant, TOM KING.

This elicited the public announcement that no more such performances were to be permitted.

—The New York *Herald* says that as all sorts of rumors are travelling about as to Mr. Lester Wallack's intentions regarding his next fall and winter season,—some of such rumors being of the wildest and most absurd character,—it may, perhaps, satisfy those who are interested in dramatic chit-chat to know that Mr. Sothern will join Mr. Wallack in September; that Mr. Wallack's system of producing plays with the best possible casts will be strictly adhered to, and that the powerful aid of Mr. Sothern's popularity and eminent ability will give additional brilliancy and attractiveness to what was already the first comedy company in our language. New plays of the highest standard of literary and dramatic merit, in which Mr. Sothern will be seen for the first time in America, will be given. And that gentleman's appearance, in conjunction with such artists as already grace the boards of this theatre, should be strong evidence that Mr. Wallack has lost none of the zeal and spirit which have always characterized his management.

—Barney Williams is writing letters from Europe to the New York Sunday *Times*. Barney's last letter is from Nice, and dated Dec. 1. He tells us: "I am writing this with my window open (a carriage-drive and a promenade divide my villa from the sea) inhaling the odors of orange blossoms, tuberoses, geraniums, and violets in December! I had for my breakfast this morning, oranges, figs and grapes that were gathered only an hour before they were placed on the table. If a man has any vitality left in him and does not recuperate here, then Heaven help him, for he has little to look for elsewhere. There are at least 500 Americans here. Among the most noted are General J. Watson Webb and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Moiye, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac D. Howe, of Boston, Mr. Barclay and family. Speaking of General Webb reminds me that the first theatre I was ever in was the Old Park, and I went in on an order signed by the General. I was then a lad in the office. This was thirty years ago."

Mrs. Chanfrau, at Galveston, Texas, acted *Dora*, and elicited from the *Civilian* of that place a delicious commemorative article—from which these sentences are appended:

I might before all insert herein first that the *naive* style of Madame Chanfrau, enacting her *role* of the pretty villager, affords fascination enough, and is a treat of itself; and though the *ensemble* of the piece left somewhat of a lukewarmness, yet her part alone kept the life and spirit of the piece a moving.

It strikes me, Charles Reade, Esq., the author, has not accomplished a great thing by last night's play of his creation. The actors have all done very well, proceeding with case and in shipshape order; but over the whole dulness ruled supremely, which was not the fault of the actors. To relieve that monotony, I felt as if some ballet, or some other sprightly diversion, ought to have been produced during the intervening acts. May be we were spoiled, from the habit of witnessing the recent stirring evolutions, the dash and sparkling tone of Mrs. Oates' performances—may be.

Yet, nevertheless, I repeat, Madame Chanfrau's characterizing has been faultless (to my notion). Her excellence shone through every pore. She applies no false pathos—all seems genuine. There occur some fine passages, relevated by her thrilling acting. She personifies the right woman, in the right place, and, to crown all, she is a rare model of a beautiful woman—like a sylvan Hebe accomplishing a heap, a *Dora* worthy of being a model.

THE NILSSON COMPANY BEHIND THE SCENES.

Some writer, who seems to know all about it, says that because Nilsson happened one evening to give Capoul a flower that dropped from her bouquet, between the third and fourth acts of "Mignon," some of the ladies of the chorus came to the instant conclusion that the prima donna had discarded her former accepted lover and given her heart to the handsome tenor. Trifling as was the circumstance, it nearly led to serious consequences, for Marie Leon Duval, the beautiful *Felina* of the opera just named, and the reputed betrothed of Capoul, witnessed the bestowal of the fragrant trifle, and the ineffable grace and warmth with which it was accepted. She immediately registered her unqualified disapprobation of the whole affair by turning her back upon the parties, and singing subsequently the few bars of the "Polonaise," which are heard in the last act, not only prestissimo, but as sharp as vinegar. Nilsson smiled at the sudden discomfiture of her fair sister in song, and the tenor took a sip of *vin ordinaire*, generously provided by the management, and subsided into a quiet corner to brood over the fickleness of the sex until the curtain rose again. It was days before the two lovers were themselves once more, when it became noticeable that, when opportunity served, and M'lle. Nilsson was in good humor, she sometimes archly shook a flower at Miss Duval.

But if Nilsson is gracious and affable with the leading members of the troupe, the fair portion of the chorus have no social existence whatever in her imagination. The only words of recognition ever uttered by her occurred during the market scene in "Faust;" when, pointing to one of the stalls, she once remarked: "There, you can have some nice fresh fish for breakfast." With Miss Cary and M'lle Duval, however, it is quite different. Both are always pleasant and considerate to those filling subordinate parts, and are consequently most popular with them. Of course the English speaking element lays firm hold of Miss Cary, and taxes her to some extent; but it also comprehends the few pleasant words of the vernacular understood by the sparkling Frenchwoman, who never ceases to ring a thousand sweet, ridiculous changes upon them.

Although Nilsson and Capoul are most reliable artists, they had, one evening, a couple of bars of a wrestling match in the duo toward the close of "Traviata," which led to some whispered observations far from friendly. Maretzek was of the opinion that Capoul took too large an interval in a certain passage, upon which he based some succeeding ones, while the tenor was inclined to attribute the error to quite another source. Nilsson was the first to detect the mistake, and to endeavor to rectify it by an appealing glance at the *chef d'orchestre*. When the curtain fell there were some sharp words.

Capoul's progress in English has been of the most unpromising character. "Very well," "good morning" (no matter what the time of day), and "thank you" about finish him. Consequently, although polite and civil, he has not made a very favorable impression upon the English-speaking ladies of the chorus; although they, as a general thing, say kind things of him. With Mephistopheles Jamet, however, they are on the best of terms, for he has picked up enough of their oral circulating medium to enable him to blunder among them in the pleasantest possible manner, and to have even entertained one of them whom he was civil enough to accompany to her residence on Eighteenth street. Of Monsieur Barre they know but little, from the fact that his wife invariably accompanies him to the performances, and takes charge of him behind the curtain. This they lament, as Barry is a fine-looking fellow.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE ELDER BOOTH.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial*, in a sketch of the life of the late Captain John Odom, tells the following story of the elder Booth, as it was related by Captain Odom: Booth had been secured to play an engagement at the Richmond Theatre. On a certain evening the manager had announced that the great actor would appear in his familiar character of *Richard III.* The evening came and the house was crowded to repletion with an audience whose expectations had been raised to the highest pitch. *But no Booth appeared.* The disappointment was great and bitter. The manager apologized, gently alluding to the failing to which the great actor was subject. He assured the excited audience however, that Booth would appear next night without fail. The next night came, and still no Booth. He was still drunk. Day after day announcements were made, and night after night Booth failed to appear. At last a riot was imminent, and the theatre was threatened with destruction. In his despair the manager sought out Booth, in a low groggery, took him by force, and locked him up in a room under guard. Booth raved, but the manager was relentless. He kept him in confinement until he became perfectly sober, and then he announced the great play of "Richard" for a certain evening. The excitement was beyond all precedent. All Richmond was in and around the theatre at an early hour. The building was most densely packed. Thousands could not gain admission. Captain Odom had secured a seat near the stage. The bell rang and the curtain rose. The great actor came forward, looking pale and haggard after his long debauch. He was met with a terrible storm of hisses and hoots from the long-disappointed audience. Meekly and submissively as a subdued and repentant child he stood, until the storm passed over. When silence was restored, he made a most humble bow, as much as to say, "Your censure is most just; but have compassion on my infirmity." He then recited in tones of deeper richness and power than ever before used, *Gloster's* soliloquy, beginning:

Now is the winter of our discontent.

When the soliloquy was ended Booth was master of the field. All anger, all resentment had departed from the audience. Never before had Booth played, never after did he play, *Richard III.* with such power and effect as he played it that night. Said Captain Odom, "if ever man was inspired Booth was inspired that night." At one moment the theatre was a scene of most profound and painful silence; at another, of most stormy and tumultuous applause. That mighty audience were as tow in his hands. The actor swayed and wielded them at will. Then came the last scene, which brings *Richard* and *Richmond* face to face upon the bloody field *Richard* exclaims:

Slave! I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of a die.
I think there be six Richmonds in the field:
Five have I slain to-day instead of him—
A horse! a horse! My Kingdom for a horse!

They fight, and *Richard* falls in his gore, and with him falls the curtain. A long, deep, and oppressive silence followed. Then applause broke forth, and rolled through the theatre like the billows of the sea in a wild storm. The calls for the great actor to come before the curtain were tremendous; but no Booth came. They were repeated with redoubled force, but they were unheeded. The hisses and hoots of the first part of the evening were repeated, and that great audience were like repentant children in the presence of an aggrieved and afflicted father. Then came another call, in tones almost beseeching. Slowly the curtain rolled up almost two feet. There lay Booth in his gore, just as he had fallen at the hands of *Richmond* in the last scene. Slowly he raised himself on his elbow, and, stretching his neck and face towards the audience, with the most fiendish leer that ever disfigured a human countenance, he hissed out between his teeth: "——— *you—how do you like it?*"

Roman Catholic Statistics.

From the new English edition of the "Catholic Directory," just published, *permissu superiorum*, for 1872, we learn some interesting particulars respecting the Roman Catholic body in Great Britain, and also on the Continent of Europe, and, to some extent, in other parts of the world. The secular list prefixed to the more strictly ecclesiastical portion of the work show that in the ranks of the peerage of the three kingdoms, the Roman Catholics can reckon one Duke (Norfolk), one Marquis (Bute), eight Earls, four Viscounts, and twenty Barons, the list ending with Lord O'Hagan, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Beside these, there are forty-nine Catholics in the Baronetage, six Catholics in Her Majesty's Privy Council, and thirty-eight in the House of Commons, all of whom, with the exception of Lord Robert Montagu, sit for Irish constituencies. In England there is one Archbishopric, that of Westminster; and Dr. Manning has under him twelve "Suffragan" Bishops, each exercising spiritual jurisdiction over a local diocese, and aided by a Provost (answering to an Anglican Dean) and chapter. Scotland is still divided into three "districts"—the Western, the Eastern and the Northern—with a "Vicar Apostolic" over each. In Ireland there are four Archbishops—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam—presiding over the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught respectively, and having under them twenty-four Suffragan Bishops, whose titles correspond almost exactly with those of the Sees occupied by the prelates of the Established Church before the reduction of their number by Mr. Stanley (the late Lord Derby) just forty years ago. No less than seventy-one priests—forty-five seculars and twenty-six regulars—have been ordained in England alone the past twelvemonth, raised the total of the priesthood in Great Britain to about one thousand eight-hundred and forty, serving about twelve-hundred "missions" and "stations." To these details are added lists of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of the "Sees and Vicariates Apostolic" in our colonies and dependencies, and also of the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and Vicars Apostolic in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Oceanica, including Australia, New Zealand, &c. We are informed that there are nine "Patriarchates," of which the chief are Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; and twelve Patriarchs, seven of the Latin "Rite," and five of the Oriental "Rite." In conclusion, it appears that, besides His Holiness Pope Pius IX., the Sacred College at the present time consists of five Cardinal Bishops, thirty-six Cardinal-Priests, and seven Cardinal Deacons. The oldest member of the Sacred College, in point of years, is the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, who was born in the year 1781. There are, at present, no less than twenty vacancies in the list of Cardinals; ninety-four have died during the present Pontificate, forty-one of whom were presented with their hats by Pius IX.

Horrible Treatment of a Negro Boy.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Jan. 24.

On Monday last, Alex. Washington, *alias* Brown, and his wife, colored, were brought before Julius Ochs, Esq., W. F. Yardley, Esq., appearing as prosecutor in behalf of John Houston and against the parties above named for cruel treatment of the latter. The parties were found guilty, and bound over to appear before the Criminal Court. Yesterday afternoon we went to see a little colored boy named John Houston, at the house of Mrs. Grace Sliger, an old colored woman, who lives near Bellevue street, North Knoxville.

The boy was lying on a bed, and rested very uneasily, every movement of the bed clothing or of his limbs being accompanied with acute pain. He was covered with sores and scars from head to foot, and was wasted almost to a skeleton. On the back of his head was a large sore, while his side and back bore the marks of severe beatings. His father is named John Houston, and since his mother's death, in September last, he has been living with his half-uncle and aunt, Alex. Washington, *alias* Brown, who seem to have been actuated by the most fiendish malice in their treatment of the child. Before he was beaten he was a bright, intelligent boy, but now he is lying perfectly helpless, and it is doubtful if he ever recovers, and, even if he does, he will probably be a cripple for life.

The beating is said to have occurred at the house on the southeast corner of Main and Prince streets, about Christmas, a little over three weeks ago, though until Monday nothing was said about it, the boy's injuries being such as to prevent his removal previously.

Considering the boy's age, it is a source of surprise that he did not die under the dreadful beatings and punishment to which he was subjected. The climax of cruelty was reached during the holidays, when, after being whipped, he was knocked down and kicked on the leg, dislocating his knee, and, we are told, tied up by the thumbs and left hanging for several hours, and his lacerated body wet with salt water and pepper, and, in addition, rubbed with creosote.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL SECOND-hand organ or melodion in good condition. Address D H K, branch office, 469 Wabash av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25,000 POUNDS OF MUSKET POWder. Bids will be received for one week. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Bakers and Hotelkeepers wanting ovens, should see J. Vale, 134 West Monroe street, or C. L. Woodman & Company. These ovens have no equals; seventy-two now running. Send for circular.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1872.—One application of Neuril instantly cured me of Neuralgia. J. O. MELLEN, 48 South Canal street, Room 3.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

WILDES—DEWEY—In Raleigh, N. C., on Jan. 25, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Thomas Wildes, of Chicago, and Rachel Morris, daughter of Charles Dewey, Esq., of Raleigh. No cards.

PFEIFER—SALZER—On Jan. 28, Charles Pfeifer and Anna Mary Salzer, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

PERKINS—On Sunday morning, Louise, wife of A. H. Perkins, aged 33 years.

Funeral this Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 332 West Madison-st.

LAIGH—Mrs. Anna Laigh.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, 110 West Madison-st., to Lockport on the 4:10 p. m. train.

☞ New York city papers please copy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORE AND LOT, 24x80, with good stock, groceries, seeds, farm tools, 35 miles from Chicago, in growing town, 5,000 inhabitants; first-class trade; a bargain; advertiser going into different trade. If preferred, farm tools not included. Address P. O. Drawer 223, Waukegan, or SAM'L GREENE, 34 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, a good improved farm near the city of Geneseo, Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Address or inquire at 860 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—560 ACRES OF NO. 1 PRAIRIE land, on the line of the Iowa & Minn. R. R., in Wright County, Iowa, low for cash; title, United States. Address ROBT. WATSON, Peabody, Kansas.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—CONvenient to railroad station and easy access to Chicago. A good house and ample grounds desired, without incumbrance. In exchange I will give unincumbered first-class Chicago property, just out of the limit of city and Park taxation. Reply, with full particulars as to price, character of house, grounds, location, etc., etc. Address Room 2, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A CUStomer, east of Wabash-av., on some of the cross streets, worth $4,000 to $5,000. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot on the West Side, between Reuben and Halsted, Fulton and Harrison-sts. Price not to exceed $3,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HALF BLOCK IN OR ADJACENT to Walsh's Subdivision, south of Sixteenth-st. and east of Halsted-st. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago TRIBUNE. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. 20,000 copies already sold. Orders already received for 2,400 agents' outfits; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 30 subscribers per day; another, 38 in one day; another, 42 in two days; another, 22 in part of one afternoon; another, 48 in two days; another, a lady, 40 in one day. 2,000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the authors reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 87 engravings), 528 pages in all, with the fullest (13x15 inches), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full-page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1830. "Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also, full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works less reliable or those containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name the territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS, TO sell John S. C. Abbott's forthcoming "History of Russia,"—published in style and price suited to the people. A first-class book, and no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars, terms, etc. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassers for the city and Northwest on Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 593 West Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed on $3 capital. Samples, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, AT 10 A. M.—20 head of horses, of all grades; also, 4 second-hand lumber wagons, 1 spring truck, 1 express wagon, 1 three-seated sleigh, 1 pair bob-sleighs. 1 open buggy. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two carloads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each in weight.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL VERY CHEAP FOR cash, 4 heavy horses, "warranted sound and true;" 2 new wagons and 2 new sets harness. Inquire at 139 West Lake-st. T. E. WATKINS.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF LARGE HORSES, 6 years old, warranted sound kind, and true; also, wagon and harness, the property of a farmer having no further use for them. To be seen at the Farmers Home, 909 State-st. Call to-day. A trial allowed.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART, AND cart harness, team harness, &c., cheap, at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth.

FOR SALE—1,000 NEW AND FIRST-CLASS horse collars, wholesale or retail, cheap. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT sleighs at cost, to close them out. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS light express wagons for city use, weight 400 lbs. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, LOW price, one small-sized horse, sound and gentle. Address RANDALL & TAYLOR, Room 3, 66 West Lake-st.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL BUGGIES, democrat or road wagons, phaetons, harness, and everything in the line, at 30 to 40 per cent lower than any other house in the West. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av., lake front.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO NEWSPAPER MEN—ANY daily or weekly journal desiring an experienced editorial writer, conversant with all branches of the business, or any parties contemplating the establishment of a new journal, will please address or call upon E. N. F., 114 West Madison-st., Room 11.

PERSONAL—THREE LADIES DESIRE CORrespondence with first-class gentlemen with a view to marriage. Address PAR EXCELLENCE, Box 368, Chicago.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL, AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

PERSONAL—SAMUEL JONES, WHO, FOUR years ago, occupied a room on LaSalle-st., between Washington and Randolph, will hear something to his interest by addressing 371, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE AGE desires correspondence with a lady of refinement. Object, matrimony. Address J. A. MARTIN, P. O. Box 168, Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY INFORMAtion respecting William Andrew Barnes, of Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., will be thankfully received by his father, Joseph Barnes, who is at 32 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, merchandise, machinery, or an interest in a good manufacturing business, 876 acres choice Southern land, well located and adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, sugar, and oranges. 240 acres land near Omaha, joining a county seat; 75 building lots at Evanston. Address L. C. KEELER, 314 Walnut-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW FINE COTTAGE for $900, on Maxwell-st., near Morgan, three years' lease. Want an offer. M. A. LAWRENCE, 56 West Madison st.

WE ARE OPEN TO EXCHANGE $100,000 worth of unencumbered real estate in the country or city of Chicago, with $50,000 cash, for first-class property in the Burnt District, or for merchandise, stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, or any available property. THOMAS & PETERSON, 696 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—$5,000 WORTH boots and shoes, or dry goods; will exchange cash or real estate. THOMAS & PETERSON, 696 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD BRICK, cleaned and piled, in exchange for cash, and four horses, one pole and one open buggy, two heavy covered express wagons, and several sets of harness. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—REMINGTON EMPIRE Co., 143 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work furnished if desired.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF the leading sewing machines in St. Louis. Address, with references, JOHN C. WATKINS, 712 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AN ILLUMINATOR BASE BURNing parlor stove, one of the best stoves in use; only used a short time. Apply at 345 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD HOUSE furniture at 97 East Harrison-st.

VENTILATOR STOVE, WITH OVEN; SIZE 12; price $25. Cost new, one year ago, $45. 455 West Van Buren-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 120 West Madison-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Building, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—80 feet front, with four stores, 3-story and basement (Nos. 132, 134, 136, and 138.

SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two three-story and basement brick dwellings, near corner Madison-st., suitable for piano or sewing machine rooms, or light manufacturing establishment. Will sell one or both.

WEST ADAMS-ST.—[illegible] east of Ashland-av.

PEORIA-ST.—[illegible] south of Van Buren-st.

CANAL-ST.—[illegible] feet, with improvements, store, Canalport-av., northeast corner Canal and Liberty-sts. [illegible] (unimproved), southeast corner Irving and Canal-sts.

MAXWELL-ST.—Near Blue Island-av., cottage and lot, [illegible].

TWELFTH-ST.—Between Throop and Loomis-sts., cottage and lot, 25x125 ft.

TAYLOR-ST.—Commodious brick dwelling house and 37x125 ft lot, northwest corner Centre-av.

SANGAMON-ST.—Two two-story and basement marble-front dwellings, near Van Buren-st.

SOUTH CLARK-ST.—47x100 ft, east front, south of Van Buren-st. 24x100 ft, west front, south of Jackson-st.

NORTH STATE-ST.—[illegible] ft, northeast corner of Pearson-st. 50x125 ft, between Superior-st. and Chicago-av.

BELDEN-AV.—125x125 ft, southeast corner of Larrabee-st.

SUPERIOR-ST.—50x125 ft, southeast corner Cass-st.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., near corner of Eleventh-st. 25x170 ft, fronting on both Blue Island av. and Morgan-st., with store and good dwelling house.

CENTRE-AV., southwest corner of Clayton-st., 100x125 ft. 125x125 ft north of Taylor-st.

LOOMIS-ST., near Henry-st., two lots 24x124 ft each. Cottage and barn, etc., on one lot.

ERIE-ST., between Robey and Hoyne-sts., 25x125 ft.

ELM-ST.—60x100 ft, south front, just east of Dearborn-st. $150 per foot for cash.

STATE-ST., south of Peck court—40x150, west front. north of Harmon-court—40x150, west front.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., between Robey and Hoyne, 50x120.

FOR SALE—$3,000, 11-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot on Fulton-st.
$2,500, 6-room cottage and lot on Fulton-st.
$1,800, 4-cottage (new) and lot on Indiana-st.
$2,800, 7-room cottage and lot on Harrison-st.
$3,000, 7-room cottage and lot on Leavitt-st.
$3,500, 7-room cottage and lot on Peoria-st.
$4,000, 7-room cottage on Twenty-eighth-st.
$2,200, 4-room cottage on Davis-st.
$2,500, 6-room cottage and lot on West Washington-st.
$2,200, 6-room cottage and lot on [illegible]-st.
$7,000, 10-room dwelling and lot on Randolph-st.
$7,000, 10-room dwelling and lot on Peoria-st.
$7,000, 10-room dwelling and lot on Van Buren-st.
$15,000, 3-story marble front and lot on Michigan-av.
$12,500, 3-story and basement and lot on Calumet-av.
$8,500, 3-story brick residence and lot on Twenty-fourth-st.
$15,000, brick residence and lot on Adams-st.
$15,000, brick residence and lot at Union Park.
$16,000, brick residence and lot on Warren-av.
BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. B. MARSHALL, 282 WEST Madison-st.:
House and lot No. 46 Price-place, near Halsted-st., 12 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, etc. Price, $4,000 cash; very low.
North Wells-st., near Division-st., 22x120. Price, $2,000 cash.
North Wells-st., 49x163, at $160 per ft. Also, several other choice business lots on this street, at low prices.
North LaSalle-st., 33x110, fronting on McCagg square. $210.
West Madison-st., several choice business lots, at bottom figures.
Adams, Quincy, and Wells-sts., several good business lots, near the old Gas Works.
I have also fine residence lots, and houses and lots, in all parts of the city, at bargains.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
53 ft on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren-st.; $900 per foot.
53 ft on Lake-st., between Wabash-av. and Michigan-av.; $800 per foot.
90 ft on Michigan-av., corner of Randolph-st.; $1,000 per foot.
80 ft on Randolph-st., corner of Wells-st.; $1,000 per foot.
45 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft west of Wabash-av.; $1,000 per foot.
54 ft on Michigan-av., southwest corner of Van Buren; $900 per foot.
22½ ft on VanBuren-st., near Wabash-av.; $600 per foot.
Also, a number of first-class residences on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x262 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fifth-st.
Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS—AN elegant house on Michigan-av.; price and payments make this one of the best bargains now offered. Offered for 10 days only. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, CORNER Sheldon and Washington-st., lot 50x150 ft to alley; barn and all improvements. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 ON MORGAN-ST., SOUTH of Lake-st. Great bargain.
552 Madison-st., cottage, with eight years' lease, $1,700.
33x125 on Walnut-st., near Robey-st., cheap, or will trade for house.
Several houses on West Side for sale cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—81 FEET ON WEST MADISON-ST., between Morgan and Carpenter-sts. Increasing in value very fast. JAMES A. COWLES, 453 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS MARBLE fronts, three-story and basement, with all modern improvements, on Michigan, Prairie and Calumet-avs., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., ranging in price from $12,500 to $35,000; terms easy. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE UNTIL MAY 1, 1874, OF A double front, capable of accommodating two stores; the location is central, and will bear examination; fixtures must be sold with lease. D. HAVERTY, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 103 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—10 LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Robey-st., price low; terms, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—40 FEET FRONT ON State-st., near Twenty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—2 NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick houses, Mansard roof, 14 rooms; and lot on Monroe-st., near Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO-STORY AND basement frame houses on the avenue south. Price from $6,000 to $8,000. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c; lot 29x208, with good barn. Will be sold cheap and terms easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50x125 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—59 WARREN-AV.—HOUSE, LOT, and furniture. Brick house, stone basement, 11 rooms, furniture all complete. Price entire, $10,500. Inquire corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st. H. C. CLEMENT.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c.; terms can be made very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, modern improvements, with barn, No. 494 Catherine-st., corner Throop, lot 46x124. Apply on premises. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE and brick house, North Side, cheap. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., 50x180 DEEP, ON northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—100 FEET, EAST front, on Third av., near Polk, suitable for manufacturing purposes or stables. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100x266 feet, corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50x150 FEET, ON Clinton-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$600, EASY PAYMENTS, WILL BUY a lot near Union Park and Southwestern-av. D. W. ELDRED, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but a small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ON ROBEY, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., only 3 miles from old Court House, at $250 to $300 per lot to parties who will improve. Nothing offered in the market to compare with them. Just outside of the new fire limits. Title perfect and unincumbered. Abstract saved from the fire. Apply to A. DORATHY, 574 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT ON MICHigan-av., east front, near Twenty-sixth-st., stable, and deep lot; or will exchange for 50 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty fifth-st.
House in brick block on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., at a bargain; or will trade for vacant lot south.
Cheap houses for sale on monthly payments.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTleff-av., $2,500. House and lot on Fourth-av., $5,000. Lots to lease on State-st., north of Nineteenth-st. 50 lots on West Monroe-st. and California-av. at $700, $800, $1,500, $2,700; will double in one year. House and lot on Wabash-av., to exchange for outside property. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN—N. E. corner State and Twentieth-sts., opposite Field, Leiter & Co., 26x168, with buildings. Rents will pay for the property within three years. Price, $12,000. Easy terms. WM. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ST. JAMES HOTEL ON CLARK-st., south of Harrison. Rented for five years at $12,500 per annum. Price, $80,000. Very easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 3-STORY AND BASEment marble house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. Price, $13,500. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—72x120 FEET, WITH lot in rear 90x72 feet, on West Madison-st., near Carpenter. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEAT frame house of 7 rooms, and lot, No. 511 West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house of 10 rooms, and lot 30x127 feet, No. 512 Hoyne-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SECOND-ST.—8 LOTS ON Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite the Tremont House. Possession given at once.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL GOOD IMproved farms at Hinsdale, 40 to 160 acres. Address or inquire at 860 State-st., from 9 to 12. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FURNITURE OF A house of 8 rooms, nearly new and complete. Must be sold this week. Inquire of J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st., or of JAMES CURRY, at Evanston.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOY—MUST NOT BE LESS THAN 14; will pay $3 per month and board. Call at 339 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO DO LIGHT WORK; must come well recommended. Apply at Room 12, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—DELIVERY CLERK IN A RETAIL grocery house. Must be acquainted with the business, and able to take care of horses. Apply at 756 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS offered. Our new corn-sheller shells 6 bushels per hour. Retails $1.50. Men selling 7 doz. per day. Rights free; more men wanted. Call early. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WORK IN A cigar store. One residing with parents preferred. Best of reference required. Apply at 364 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS for the city and country, to introduce new articles of real merit. Quick sales and large profits. Call or send 50 cents for sample to Room 5, 135 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO KNOW THAT satisfaction is guaranteed in furnishing first-class bookkeepers, salesmen, travelling men, bar-tenders, porters, and men for every branch of trade, free of charge. Leave orders at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st. We do a straightforward business, and hope to merit your patronage. Can supply two bookkeepers and one travelling grocery man to-day. Wages moderate. Good references.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the druggists' sundry business, and can command a good trade. Address, with references, SUNDRIES, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO UNderstands something of lumber, sash, doors and blinds preferred, must have good references. Inquire at Factory, corner of North Wells and Pearson-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—BOILER MAKERS—STEADY EMployment and good wages will be given six good riveters. JOHN D. McKINNON, Bay City, Mich.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument makers. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 236 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER; will pay good wages and constant work. Apply to THOS. NELSON, 629 State-st., immediately.

WANTED—A CARPENTER. ROOM 31 CENtral Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, Swedish or Norwegian preferred; one who can speak English, with good references. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 623 West Washington-st. English, Welsh or German.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family of three. Inquire at 671 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. References required. 15½ Silver-st., near Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, COMPETENT girl for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 823 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO DO KITCHen work and other second work. Call at 157 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron at 661 West Monroe st.; wages $4 per week. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 250 Warren-av. Small family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 460 Fulton-st. Danish or Swedish preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Welsh or Norwegian. Apply at 223 West Madison-st. for two days.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK WHO CAN bring first-class recommendation. Apply at Eagle Hotel opposite Milwaukee depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO second work and wait on table. Apply at 685 Wabash-av. immediately.

WANTED—A TIDY WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of an office and wash for one person. Call at 113 West Randolph-st., up stairs, after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 479 WEST MONROE-ST., AN experienced cook, washer, and ironer, and must understand how to do nice housework generally; family small; wages good to the right person. Must be Protestant. Call, from 10 to 12, Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID. Wages $4 a week; also a dining-room girl. Must come well recommended. 810 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 BULLION EMBROIDERERS, 2 smart girls to learn, 2 good needleworkers on regalias, at once. A. S. WADHAMS' Regalia House, 484 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED necktie and shield makers. BROWNSON, BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON Clark-st. north of Twelfth-st., with engine, boiler, and shafting; also some planing machinery if desired. Address J. W. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st., northwest corner of River-st. Prominent location for heavy trade. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 97 TWENTY-second-st., location good for offices, millinery or other business, or housekeeping. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT—ROOM 22x66 FEET, WITH ANY amount of steam power, in a fire-proof building, good location, suitable for any kind of manufactory or printing. E. H. & J. S. TURNER, 84 Lumber-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 6 rooms, 1st floor, suitable for any light first-class business, or for insurance offices. Fire-proof vault. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., between Desplaines and Jefferson. Possession May 1. Apply at 226 South Morgan-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A ROOM 47x96, SUITABLE FOR mercantile or manufacturing business. Terms reasonable. Apply at Room 3, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. FRANK BROS.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 279 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE—BEST LOCATION in city; with rooms. Inquire, by letter, JAMES WATTS, 77 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—$5 PER MONTH—NEAT LITTLE office, 8x8, at 210 West Randolph-st., stove, carpet, &c., worth $30. D. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—PART OF FIRST AND FOURTH floor, with steam power and elevator. Also a good barn. HOFFMAN & CO., 35 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PRIVATE HOTEL; well-established trade. 584 Wabash-av., at 10 a. m. each day.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS on the West Side, a furnished house, suitable for boarders, containing 13 rooms. Part of furniture for sale. Inquire of F. H. WALKER, 208 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A private hotel on Wabash av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house. Fine location, west side. Part of rent paid in board. No boarding-house keepers. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, fourteen rooms, with barn. North side; $80 a month. Also two cottages for sale. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE, pleasantly located near horse cars—to first-class parties only. Apply at 653 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LARGE MARBLE house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Also, rooms for business or lodging. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES ON INDIANA-av.; also housekeeping rooms. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—CHEAP, ON THE WEST Side. Apply at 416 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN NOW BE secured at the Westminster European Hotel, 871 Wabash-av, above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block, on Twenty-first-st., bet. State and Burnside.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM OF 200 ACRES or more, suitable for stock raising, within 10 or 12 miles of Chicago, and convenient to railroad station. Must be well fenced, and have comfortable buildings upon it. Will pay cash rent. Address, with full particulars, A. T. HEMINGWAY, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TENEMENT OF 4 TO 6 rooms in a good locality, for a small family, within one and a half miles of Court House. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Apply immediately at the Barnes House, Room 64. Good reference given.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING furnished or partly furnished house, suitable for first-class boarders to rent, can get a first-class tenant, with good references, by addressing Mrs. B. E., care of 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE BY A FAMily of three persons; no children; furnished or unfurnished; north of Adams-st., and east of Aberdeen; would buy furniture. Good references. Address P 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE 100 APPLIcants for houses to rent by the 1st of May. Parties desiring to rent their houses to desirable tenants will please call on me at 379 State-st. JAMES H. HILL.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party by 1st of March, a nice house of 8 or 9 rooms in a respectable locality on West Side, east of Union Park. Address H, Box 28, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 5, A LARGE furnished room with stove, double and single bed, for three young men; south of Thirty-first and west of State preferred. Terms must be reasonable. Address I & J 43, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

414 TAYLOR-ST., CORNER MAY—FURnished rooms to rent, with or without board; good location, close to Blue Island-av. cars; terms moderate.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room with board, for two gentlemen; also room-mate for another gent; a few day boarders wanted.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT board and lodging, with early breakfast and private table, at $5 per week.

1076 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st. Board with large room and closet, in private family for 2 gentlemen, who will room together; on very reasonable terms.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST.—HOUSE new; newly furnished; board first-class; terms reasonable; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good table, for one or two families, either South or West Side. Address GRAHAM, 129 Park-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CASH, IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 18[illegible]. Good custom. Address N 6, 33 West Madison-st., upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOroughly conversant with English and German, having had eight years' experience with a large importing house in New York city, thoroughly familiar with office duties and the routine of business, and having assisted at bookkeeping, desires a position in a wholesale house in this city; has been in the city since August last, and would expect but a fair remuneration for services rendered. City references given. Address F S, 408 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; has had two years' experience in a jewelry store; good reference given. Address G. W. K., 562 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book keeper; accustomed to dry goods. B B, 217 McGregor-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, TO run a 30 or 40 horse power engine; or as wood turner in any furniture factory. Address for three days, STEPHEN V. WHITNEY, 115 Front st., Memphis, Tenn.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (American) as coachman or porter; is willing to make himself useful. Address T 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family; first-class references given. Address F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman, in a private family; is well acquainted in the city, and willing to make himself useful about the house. Address B 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as first-class cook in a private family, and the other to do second work and plain sewing. The best city references furnished. Apply at 233 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call or address 361 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO CANADIAN girls, one as cook and the other for general housework in private family; city references. Apply at 123 Fourteenth-st., corner Fourth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, a widow, to take charge of a widower's house and family; is perfectly competent. References given and required. Address for three days, MRS. HARAS, Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR SALE in a thriving town on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good trade and location. Best of reasons given for selling. Inquire of MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 251 and 253 State st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 6 years' standing. Address, with references, T 65, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—Daily profits large; ½ cash, ½ on time; the best business ever offered in the city. CHARLES GREEN, 410 Clark-st.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—LOCATED in the centre of business, and doing a good business. Address BISMARCK, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS and general merchandise in the Northwest, in a city of 7,000 inhabitants, for sale; sales, $30,000 per year; present stock, $15,000; $4,000 to $10,000 down. Address, W 78, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL-KNOWN Optician and dealer in fancy goods, established over 25 years in a good location on Broadway, N. Y., doing a strictly first-class business, is desirous of selling out for the purpose of making his future residence abroad. To the proper person a liberal offer will be made for sale of stock and a valuable lease which has several years to run at a low rent. Address H. W., 545 Broadway, New York.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $25 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE OPPOSITE MEAT MARket, 188 West Randolph-st.

THE LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 261 West Randolph-st. Long lease at low rate, good barn attached, good house and wagon, everything complete, good business well established, will be sold low. Apply on the premises or address RUFUS SAULE, Waukegan, Ill.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Nipocka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: E. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 153 Michigan-av., or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 13, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Nipocka, Ill.

TO THE TRADE—THE CHICAGO CALAMITY of Oct. 8 and 9 burned my store, stock and warehouse. In order that I may be enabled to resume business, I offer for sale, at a bargain, my store at Illiopolis, Ill., consisting of stoves, tinware, tinners' stock, together with store building, built two years ago expressly for the trade. The building is 18x60 feet with a 12 foot ceiling. Will rent or sell the building. Illiopolis is a thriving village of 500 inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 17 miles west of Decatur and 21 miles east of Springfield, and one of the best locations in Central Illinois for the business. Any parties wishing to engage in such a business will call upon or address H. S. MITCHELL, Illiopolis, Ill.; Post Office Box 37.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY, WILL SELL my half interest in stock $1,000, with business. Clears $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. 320 West Madison st., Room 4.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MINK MUFF, YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, on Desplaines-st., in front of sample rooms near Globe Theatre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 116 West Randolph-st. No questions asked. W. SOLOMON.

LOST—A BOOK IN LETTER COVER, PRIVATE ledger, of no value to any one only the owner. Finder will please return to 174 Michigan-av., and receive a reward of $5. HART BROS.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT ACADemy of Music, or on street cars, a gold wire scarf breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 568 Fulton-st., or to Tribune office.

LOST—28TH ULT., A CORAL EAR-DROP, ON Washington-st., between Union Park Congregational Church and Robey-st. Finder please leave it at 586 Washington-st.

LOST—A MINK FUR CAPE, ON WABASH-av., between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Saturday night. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the bookstore of Cobb, Andrews & Co., 471 Wabash-av.

LOST—RUNAWAY ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, with buggy attached, a small bay mare, about 4 years old. Any person returning or giving information of the above, will be rewarded by leaving word at 27 Twenty-ninth-st. or stall No. 9 Haymarket-square on Randolph-st.

LOST—A BLACK POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $150 and two sovereigns, either Thursday or Friday; any person bringing the same to 18 West Twelfth-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ABOUT 2 P. M. YESTERDAY, IN A Wabash-av. stage, a pocket-book containing about $52, also several receipts. Any person returning it will be liberally rewarded. MARY E. TRULL, 167 Park-av.

FOUND—CAUGHT RUNNING AWAY ON KINzie-st. bridge, a small bay horse, with harness on, Saturday morning, Jan. 27. Inquire at Northwestern Elevator, near Indiana-st. bridge.

FOUND—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG to be found at 80 Canalport-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 35 Canal-st. P. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, 6, AND 10 HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 8x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—1 20 FOOT BED, 24 INCH SWING, cross feed engine lathe; 1 16-foot bed, 24 inch swing; 1 12 foot, 20 inch swing; 1 8 foot bed, 18 inch swing. Iron planers and drill presses. At W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—1 6-HORSE power portable steam engine, second-hand, at low prices. W. A. JAMES CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS—1 5 foot, bed 36x36; 1 8 foot, bed 24x15; 1 16 foot, bed 30x15; good as new, at remarkably low prices. Any man wanting an iron planer of the above sizes had better call at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S machinery depot, 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 30x36 CONDENSING BEAM engine, portable and stationary engines of all styles and sizes; also, boilers and everything in the shape of machinery. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTS WORK FOR SOME unoccupied evenings. Will write up books, assist in finding and correcting errors, or do general writing. Address BOOKKEEPER, care Carrier 57.

BOOKBINDER—WE WISH TO CORRESPOND with a first-class workman understands all branches of bookbinding; one who could furnish some capital preferred. Address D 49, Tribune office.

COSTUMES AND MASKS TO HIRE AT 539 State-st. Mrs FRANCES HALL, up stairs.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOUR VOCALISTS, SOPRANO, Tenor, Bass, and Alto, to make up a quartette choir in one of the leading churches on the South Side. Must be readers of music, ready to rehearse Saturday night and sing Sunday. Address NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Clerk Circuit Court, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DIseases of the liver and kidneys, to be cured by the use of Dr. Simon's Antibilious Quintessence. 88 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—THE PARTIES WHO ADVERtised under address of U 12, Tribune office, and B 23, Tribune office, will call at 25 Sixteenth-st. at 8 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR GENTLEman's gold watch, if price and style suits. Address O 49, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collaterals. WM. L. MOSS, Jr., Attorney at Law, Room 6, 49 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Notes bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 132 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—WE ARE PREPARED TO LOAN money in sums of $1,000 to $20,000, for a term of years at 10 per cent, on real estate in city or country. C. B. BOSMER & SON, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF REpublic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE notes. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 520 Wabash-av.